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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.49	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.42	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yaumati...	...Dep.	8.19	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.05	6.58
Kowloon...	...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.23	5.29	7.10
Yaumati...	...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin ...	...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipo ...	...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanling ...	...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.58
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shumchun	...Arr.	7.49	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shumchun	...Dep.	8.19	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.40	6.09
Sheungshui	...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.46	6.16
Fanling ...	...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.51	6.20
Taipo Market	...Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	6.01	6.30
Taipo ...	...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	6.05	6.34
Shatin ...	...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	6.18	6.47
Yaumati...	...Dep.	9.08	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...	...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.38	7.07

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WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25
Shataukok ...Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...Dep.	7.45	11.30	3.20	6.25
Shataukok ...Arr.	8.40	12.25	4.15	7.20

WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok ...Dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Fanling ...Arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok ...Dep.	6.30	10.15	2.05	5.15
Fanling ...Arr.	7.25	11.10	3.00	6.10

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RUBBER AND TIN.

MESSRS. LYALL & EVATT'S QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lyall & Evatt, of Singapore, in their weekly share list dated September 2nd, state:—

The Rubber section again claims chief attention with greater activity displayed in all branches. The commodity quotation improved to 3/6, with local and New York prices responsive, and the consequent tone of the share market has been strong with active exchanges. The better class counters have attracted attention with good investment enquiries, and prices have all been marked up, with offers restricted, while speculation amongst cheaper issues has been on a large scale, resulting in improved quotations all round. At close, however, a slightly easier tendency is reflected in the shares with profit takers in evidence, and quotations amongst the lower priced issues close a shade below the best. Sterlings have active London enquiries at improved prices. The metal quotation has fallen away sharply, closing £6/- down over the week, and a rather depressed market is recorded. Transactions have been on a small scale, and quotations have few alterations of interest. Industrials have continued an active market, and business is recorded in most issues, with generally better enquiries. Loans are wanted in quantity at good prices, with only small parcels in view.

Rubbers.—Alor Gajahs have come to business at $1.75, buyers over. Bassets show improvement with $1.20 bid, sellers asking $1.25. Brogas have good demand up to $1.25, few offering. Bukit Jelotongs changed hands round $1.20 with further enquiries and Bukit Katils can be placed at $1.35, and offer at $1.40. Jeram Kuantans made $1.10, closing buyers slightly under. Jimahs are wanted at $1.87½ and Malaka Pindas at $2.60. Mentakabs close with good enquiries at 39 cents, sellers asking 41 cents. Craigielea have changed hands in quantity up to $1.57½, closing buyers at the figure. Punggors are wanted at $1.40, sellers $1.45. Tambalaks have jumped to $1.30 buyers, cum. the 12½ per cent., a few offering at $1.35. Ulu Benuts changed hands in quantity round 60 cents, buyers over. United Malaccas are wanted at $2.22½, and offer 5 cents over. Amongst the better class counters, Brunei Uniteds have come to business at $4.15, with further enquiries. Bukit Keponga can be placed at $2.95, and offer at $3.05. Indragiris are a shade better at $3.35 to $3.40. Kedahs are wanted at $3.20 and Kempas at $6.40. Kluangs [illegible], cum. the 5 per cent. Lunas have enquiries at $11.25, few offering. Malakoffs can be placed at $4.50, New Scudais have buyers at $2.55 and offer at $2.60. Pajams are better with $9.25 ex. bid, sellers holding for $9.40. Sungei Begans are in good demand up to $3.15, a few offering 10 cents over. Tapahs can be placed at $19, with sellers at $19.50.

Mining.—Amongst Sterlings, Idris are wanted at 44/- and offer at 45/-. Chenderiangs have improved to 23/9 buyers, and offer at 24/3. K. L. Tins are steady with 27/6 bid, a few offering 6d. over. Renongs have buyers at 53/6, and offer at 55/-. In the Dollar section, Kintas have buyers at $1.08 and offer at $1.10. Kuchais are a shade easier round $1.30, with the Preference 8 cents over and Linguis are quoted $1.30 to $1.35. Petalings have steady enquiries at $2 and offer at $2.05. Rahman Hydraulics offer at $1.77½, Souths are a shade easier at 60 to 63 cents. Norths have buyers at 80 cents and offer at 85 cents and Taipings are wanted at $1.17½. Mambaus can be placed at $1.25 and offer at $1.30. Lohans offer at 57½ cents, with buyers 5 cents under.

Industrials.—Wearners have improved steadily, closing buyers at $14.75, with sellers at $15. Steamships have buyers at $335, a few offering at $340. Fraser & Neaves have better enquiries at $52 and offer at $52.50. Robinsons offer at $26.75, and can be placed at $26.25. Traders have enquiries at $29.50 and offer at $30. Engineers, after a quiet period, have buyers at $10, with sellers at $10.25. Hammers can be placed at $190 ex. and offer at $195.

Loans.—Conversion is wanted at $103.50, 1918 at $102.50, Victory at $103.50 and 7 per cent. at $102.75.

DIVIDENDS.

Kramat Pulai, Ltd.—1/- per share interim dividend less tax for year ending 31st December, 1925, payable London, 7th September, 1925.

Colinsburgh Estate, Ltd.—10 per cent. dividend a/c year ending 31st May, 1925. Books closed 5th to 8th September, 1925.

Tin Pentong No Liability.—1/- per share (6th dividend), payable Melbourne 19th September, 1925. Books closed 11th September, 1925.

Khuang Rubber Co., Ltd.—Dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares and 20 per cent. on preference shares £/57 year ending 30th June, 1925, payable 21st September, 1925. Books closed 15th to 21st September, 1925.

Tambalak Rubber Estates, Ltd.—12½ per cent. div. a/c year ending 30th June, 1925, payable 28th September, 1925. Books closed 18th to 28th September, 1925.

Chabau Rubber Co., Ltd.—6 per cent. 2nd interim dividend a/c year ending 31st December, 1925, payable 9th September, 1925. Book closed 7th to 9th September, 1925.

IN A BOLSHEVIK GAOL.

BRITISH SHIP'S OFFICER'S STORY.

The imprisonment of a British mercantile marine officer at Vladivostock last June, brief details of which were given in our columns at the time, is more fully described by the victim himself in the story which is given below:—

Mr. Sidney Suter, chief officer of the Glen Line ship *Carnavonshire*, arrived in London on August 13th, after a considerable period in a Bolshevik prison at Vladivostok. He told the *Central News* a long story of the treatment to which he had been subjected in order, as he alleges, to satisfy the desire on the part of the Bolsheviks to stir up Chinese feeling against the British.

Mr. Suter said that just about the time of the recent troubles in China his ship was lying at Vladivostock in June last, when his boatswain handed over to him a Chinese whom the officer said he saw stealing cigarettes and a blue coat from the steamer. To prevent the captive coolie being beaten by the rest of the crew he was handcuffed and secluded while a policeman was sent for. When a policeman arrived an interpreter told Mr. Suter that the constable was very angry with him for having put the "candles" (handcuffs) on the man and that the use of chains and handcuffs in Russia was an offence against the law of the Soviet Republic. Mr. Suter gave the reason for his action and eventually the man was released after a short period of detention.

INCITING CHINESE FEELING.

On the following day an article appeared in a local newspaper called the *Red Standard*, exaggerating the incident out of all proportion and playing on the feelings of the local Chinese, who at that time were considerably incensed by the rioting in Shanghai. The next day Mr. Suter was confronted by policemen armed with revolvers, who asked him to bring out the handcuffs. When he refused to do so he was told that his refusal to comply with an order of the secret police constituted an offence, and subsequently he was accused of breaking the law by a policeman who, with a reporter of the *Red Standard*, held a sort of trial at which he was condemned. Mr. Suter was put in a carriage with an armed guard and driven to the secret police prison.

"After waiting two hours," said Mr. Suter, "I was divested of all my money, watch, belt, and tie, and sent, under the escort of a soldier armed with a drawn revolver, to cell No. 13. The cell was approximately ten feet square by nine feet high and had no windows, merely a grating at the upper end of a shaft in the roof. It was filthy and verminous, and the one straw bed was in an appalling state. The occupants of the cell on my arrival were a Russian and a Chinaman, and the guard shut the door and locked it, laughing at the fact that a Russian, a Chinaman, and an Englishman were together in the same cell. Food consisted of a piece of black bread issued to each prisoner at noon and a can of soup at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. Prisoners in each cell took turns at using the same spoon.

CONSUL "NOT RECOGNIZED."

All his written applications to be allowed to see the British Consul were unheeded. On June 9th "the officer who arrested me came to the cell with an interpreter and accused me of sending insulting letters asking to see my Consul. He told me that it was useless to ask for the Consul because they did not recognise the British Consul or Government in connection with my case. Our Consul, he said, was simply there for trade reasons.

"On June 13th, Mr. Davidson from the British mission, called as interpreter for the counsel who had been engaged for my defence at the instigation of the Navigators and General Insurance Company, with whom I am insured for legal defence. He was very kind and cheered me up a lot." Mr. Suter said he was informed by Mr. Hill, British political officer, that he had made inquiries and found that Mr. Suter was receiving the usual treatment meted out to Russian people in such circumstances, and that the whole thing was purely propaganda owing to the trouble in Shanghai.

The following day Mr. Suter was escorted by two soldiers with fixed bayonets to the Soviet court-house, being marched through the streets like a criminal. The trial lasted from four in the afternoon until midnight, even though the public prosecutor had refused to prosecute. Mr. Suter had been ten days in prison and it was found that his detention was illegal. Mr. Suter was released. His ship had sailed, but he managed to sign on as an assistant officer on the *Glenbeg*, on which he reached Tilbury.

Mr. W. H. Coombes, the manager of the Navigators and General Insurance Company, stated that when the news of the arrest of Mr. Suter reached them he got into touch with the Foreign Office and also with leading Socialists who were known to be intimately associated with Russian affairs. He also interviewed the Russian authorities in London, who, he said, seemed to have acted with expedition.

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WITH reference to the Offer of New Shares dated the 10th JUNE, 1925 (made to Existing Shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of $30 per share was to be paid on or before the 15th JULY, 1925, and the sum o $30 per share on or before the 15th OCTOBER, 1925, the Directors have decided that as regards those Shareholders (having a registered Address in the Far East) who do not feel themselves (owing to present circumstances) in a position to accept the Company's Offer on or before the 15th JULY, 1925, a further opportunity shall be given to them to take up the New Shares.

Such Shareholders may accordingly take up the New Shares on or before the 15TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1925, and may pay the First Instalment of $30 per New Share on or before that Date. They will, however, be required to pay Interest at 6% per annum on the amount of such First Instalment from the 15TH DAY of JULY, 1925, until the Date of Payment.

The Second Instalment of $30 per share will be Payable Not Later Than the 15TH DECEMBER, 1925, and Interest upon it will be Payable from the 15TH OCTOBER, 1925, at the Rate of 6% per annum until the Date of Payment.

This Notice will not affect those Shareholders who accept or have accepted the Original Offer and who make payment on the Dates originally fixed, i.e., as regards the First Instalment on or before the 15th JULY, 1925, and as regards the Second Instalment on or before the 15th OCTOBER, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

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THE JUDICIAL ENQUIRY IN SHANGHAI.

COMMENTS BY OLD CHINA HANDS IN HOME PAPERS.

APPOINTMENT OF A "GO-BETWEEN" ADVOCATED.

Rev. Alfred J. Walker, sometime Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, writing to *The Times* from Malton Vicarage, Yorks, suggests the need of a "go-between" to restore relations with China and "create an atmosphere for reasonable bargaining." He says:—

The Bishop of Manchester and others urge the immediate setting up of a judicial inquiry into the Shanghai shooting affair. Mr. E. F. Mackay, with a long experience as a British merchant in China, is of the same mind. But Dr. Harold Balme writes:—"The Chinese are no longer interested in the proposed judicial inquiry." Any attempt to solve the present difficulty must take account of this characteristic difference in the outlook of the Chinese and the English. The Englishman thinks in terms of absolute right and wrong, and is confident that truth and justice are a first step towards the restoration of friendship. The Chinese mind works from the other end. First must come the re-establishment of the relation of friends, and then questions of right and wrong can be accommodated. The Englishman wants a judge; the Chinese wants a "go-between." No Chinese would dream of going to a Judicial Court with the hope of regaining a friend. The Court is a weapon to be used against an adversary. The Chinese consequently think (to quote Dr. Balme again) "that the setting up of the proposed judicial inquiry is a mere means of counteracting the alleged adverse findings of the Diplomatic Commission." The findings of such an inquiry would only represent to the Chinese England's strength or weakness. For the satisfaction of Englishmen it may be necessary. As a means of restoring friendly relations with China I fear it will be useless.

There remains the Chinese way. The business of a "go-between" is not to prove either side right or wrong. He is not a judge or even arbitrator with power to enforce a judgment. His sole business is to restore a broken friend-relation. He receives the confidences of both sides and suggests accommodations. The crown of his work is the Feast. The acceptance of a "go-between" by two conflicting parties involves two things: one the disclaimer by both parties of being in the right or the wrong; the other a definite overture by both sides equally. The attitude of mind required for the first is hard for us to understand, but the second is but the practical application of our new "discovery"—the will to peace. Friends can give way where enemies cannot. The Chinese therefore make a restoration of friend-relationship a first step towards settling a dispute, and place the causes of dispute in a secondary place. To find an acceptable "go-between" to act for two such great peoples as China and the British Empire might be impossible, but the expression of the wish on the part of England would do good. It would be some thing that every Chinese could understand; it would be a compliment to the traditional scholars' dislike of force, and discount the modern scholars' militarism; it would show that we are willing to learn from China, and trade in thought as well as in merchandise; it would create an atmosphere for reasonable bargaining; and it would answer those tiresome people here in England who hold that in our relations with China we have always been right, and those other still more tiresome people who say that we have always been wrong."

BRITISH POLICY.

Mr. Edward F. Mackay, Hubbard's Hill, Harlow, ex-Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, replies as follows in *The Times* of August 13th to Sir Edwin Stockton's letter. Few, I think, will endorse Sir Edwin Stockton's suggestion that the proposed International Judicial Inquiry at Shanghai should be abandoned, more particularly the Shanghai Municipal Council, the action of whose employees has been subject to so much criticism. I am sure the Council courts the fullest possible inquiry by the most impartial Tribunal obtainable into the whole regrettable circumstance which has led up to the prevailing boycotts and strikes. I gather from the columns of the *North China Herald* that the only complaint the British element have is of the exasperating delay which has taken, and apparently still is taking, place in getting the machinery to work, because every day means a very serious loss of business to British merchants, and in a greater degree to Chinese merchants, who have no sympathy with the extremists. It is fairly evident that Bolshevik propaganda was successful in working up the Chinese student class and their ignorant followers in Shanghai and elsewhere to a pitch of excitement which produced the strikes and processions. In one of these the shooting affray took place, from the incidents of which the members of the Judicial Inquiry will sift all possible evidence, and produce a careful and studied report as to any responsibility they may find for the fatal results which occurred.

Where such widespread interests are involved, there should be no difficulty in securing Judges to serve from the various centres mentioned by Sir Edwin Stockton. Travelling in the Far East is easy and comfortable by sea and land, and people out there think no more of a journey from Peking or Tokyo to Shanghai than one does in this country of a trip from London to Edinburgh or Paris. Chinese representation on the Council and the condition of the Mixed Court are questions which have waited so long that they can well afford to wait the little longer until the boycott is off the slate. I may here state that British opinion in the Far East for some time past has been mostly favourable to both of these reforms. The great thing at the moment is to push ahead with the Judicial Inquiry, and let it be as fully internationally representative as it is possible to make it.

DANGER OF DRIFT.

To the foregoing Sir Edwin Stockton replies from 90, George Street, Manchester, as follows:—

With all deference to the authority of Mr. Edward Mackay I feel bound to point out that he really admits the justice of my contention that the delay in getting the machinery of any judicial injury at Shanghai into working order is gravely prejudicial to British trade. Less than a week ago a telegram appeared in the London Press stating that only 20 per cent. of British commerce in Shanghai remained in existence owing to the Chinese boycott, and it is clear that even this amount may soon disappear. Mr. Mackay lays stress upon the contention that there ought to be no difficulty in securing judges. I am not so sure, particularly in the case of Italy, but let that pass. What indication have we at all at present that the Powers are united in wanting a judicial inquiry at all? If they are united, why is not an official announcement made at once?

My personal belief is that a good many people, even in authority, wish that the idea of a judicial inquiry had never been started at all, but that, now we have started it, we cannot very well drop it. I see no reason, though, why we should not, in the meantime, resume diplomatic negotiations at Peking, which I have understood practically came to a termination some little time ago. This would, at any rate, be some concession to Chinese sentiment, and I cannot see that it would do any harm.

There is one word more which I should like to say in all seriousness, and it is that there is a grave risk of having our national interests imperilled through rather too great regard for the susceptibility of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Mr. Mackay's letter really suggests that consideration for the position of this body should be paramount. I am among the first to have respect for the position of a body of this nature, but I am convinced that while matters are allowed to go on drifting as they are, we may be facilitating thereby the progress of a movement whose international consequences none of us can foretell. As a matter of fact, I do not now suppose that China will agree to the coming conference being limited to the Customs increase, as suggested by the Washington Agreement. It is quite likely she will insist on a conference on broader lines. In that case we shall be quite wise to agree to the proposal. There is, though, as regards Shanghai and its interests, a very real risk of our not being able to see the forest through looking too closely at the trees.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

Sir Walter de Frece, M.P., supporting the proposal to strengthen our diplomatic representation at Peking, and also to discover and send out a very competent expert on Chinese affairs to report, says: I know he deserves his leisure, but would it not be possible to ask Sir John Jordan if he would return to be of service to his country for a brief period in the time of its emergency? At all events, he would enjoy Chinese goodwill and confidence.

CONFUSION OF IDEAS.

A young Chinese, Yue Han Kwong, M.B., B.S., formerly of Hongkong University and now at Christ's College, Cambridge, states in a letter to *The Times* that Great Britain is genuinely desiring a better relationship with China, and as she is the accused nation she must take the initiative to convince China of her sympathetic attitude. He adds: I am sure the findings of the proposed Court will bring to light many facts otherwise unascertainable, and will go a long way to clear misunderstanding. It is most gratifying to know, through your columns, that there is a growing section of the English people who are earnestly urging for a just settlement of the trouble and deploring the way in which the Governments have allowed the agitation to drag on. It is a monstrous crime against humanity to poison the young mind of China against foreigners. Hatred can only lead to future wars. The Chinese as well as the foreigners are responsible for that crime. The student class in China seems to be a mysterious and somewhat embarrassing body in recent times. Their unlimited activities are only possible because we have a weak Central Government, and, worst of all, they are suffering from a confusion of ideas, with the resultant distorted action. Personally, I would rather see the present agitation directed against our militarists, whose misrule has strained our patience to the breaking point, and is, I believe, one of the main causes of the present outbreak.

THE CHINESE PURCHASER.

A great need of British industry, says the *Manchester Guardian*, is a settlement of the troubles in China. That great market has received enormous injury in recent times. Last year, in July, we sent her 11,267,300 square yards of cotton piece goods (including those to Hongkong), and last month no more than 5,569,800. So far this year our sales of these goods are about £1,000,000 under those of the same period of last year. The figures for the past three completed years show, moreover, that 1924 itself was a year of declining sales of British goods in China, so that the above figures compare with a low basis. It is, therefore, urgent that our Government should make every effort to re-establish friendly relations with our Eastern purchasers. The Chinese market is one of our greatest supports, and it has in the past been in China that the cotton industry, in particular, has found customers whose honour was as high as anywhere in the world. It is a market which must be won back for Britain.

NEED FOR AN EXPERT.

"What of China?" asks *The Times*, which, pointing out that British losses amount to several millions of pounds, says there is no excuse for relaxing an attitude of very vigilant attention. Referring to the delays which have already occurred, the paper says: Here, too, the speed of the combination of Powers is determined by the slowest units. This cramping disability is irksome to British opinion, which rightly demands that, where British interests are so obviously and directly threatened, the action of the British Government should be wise, swift, and clear. Is no opportunity whatever left for an expression of distinctively British initiative? When the attack is being made mainly upon us, must our response be anonymous, colourless, entirely toned down to legal precedent and the obscure processes of international agreement? Is there really nothing that we can do on our account? Can British personality not express itself with authority in the present vicissitudes of the Chinese struggle? One thing can be done now. Our most unfortunately depleted Legation in Peking must be strengthened at once. No time should be lost in taking at least that simple measure. And something more can be done. It was suggested the other day by Lord Gosford that a distinguished statesman should be sent to represent this country at the Tariff Conference in China. That may or may not be desirable, but what is urgently necessary at this moment is that the British Government should send out, simply to investigate and to report, a very competent expert on Chinese affairs who, by his reputation and authority, might at once exert a direct influence and would at any rate show by his presence the direct and exceptional interest of Great Britain in the present unhappy state of a great country.

APPEAL TO BRITISH OPINION.

The following telegram has been addressed by Mr. S. C. Chang, Minister of Justice in the Peking Government, to Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, Bertrand Russell, H. G. Wells, Graham Wallas, Bernard Shaw, J. M. Keynes, Lowes Dickinson, H. J. A. Hobson, Harold Laski, and G. D. H. Cole:—

Before my letter reaches you regarding the recent Shanghai shooting incident, allow me to stress the point in advance that the rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court has nothing to do with the abolition of Consular jurisdiction or the revision of unequal treaties; it merely seeks to enforce these treaties, in violation of which the present stage of the Mixed Court has come into existence. It administers no definite law, has no limit in its jurisdiction, is subject to no appeal, has no legal foundation, and, in a word, possesses such an anomalous status as has no parallel in the history of the world. It is due to its existence that the local Chinese court was prevented from holding a judicial inquiry into the shooting affair, which could have been done had its present authority not been usurped. The continual existence of the Mixed Court will constitute further evils that are bound to breed troubles. Your sense of fair play, upon which I can depend, will, I hope, put the matter fairly before the British public, so that justice may be done to China.—(Signed) S. C. CHANG.

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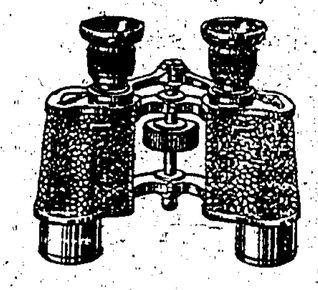

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HONGKONG IMPORTS.

The following notes are from the fortnightly circular of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce dated September 11th, 1925:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—There is little or no change to report in the condition of our market. Negotiations for small forward sales of Brocades are reported, but confirmation of any actual business concluded is lacking. As a result of boycott and lack of transit facilities offtake from this market is practically *nil*. Cotton quotations from Liverpool 10th instant, are Mid. Am. 12.89d. "Spot." Eg. Sakel 28.05d.

Cotton Yarn.—The market remains lifeless and no sales of any importance are reported. Owing to the rise in the Rupee exchange and to the decline which had taken place in the raw material, prices have further receded $2 to $4 per bale. Nominal quotations are as follows:—No. 10s at $188 to $190, No. 12s at $190 to $204, No. 16s at $225 to $235, No. 20s at $215 to $220. Arrivals 5,025 bales, Shipments *nil*, Sales *nil*, Unsold stock 5,500 bales, bargains 3,500 bales.

—Woollens.—Market dead.

Raw Cottons.—There is no change to report.

Metals.—No business reported during the interval since last circular and no enquiry.

Flour Market Report.—Stock 250, sacks. Quotations (per sack, ex godown): American Patent, $4.30; American Straight, $3.80; American Cut off, $3.60; Shang-

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

hai Flour, $3.20; Australian No. 1, $3.60; Canadian Cut off, $3.40. Market dull and affected by the very small demand from outports.

Sundries.—No quotations available, on account of the existing conditions.

Sugar.—Demand improving.

Saltpetre.—Stock 11,000 bags. Dead market and nothing to report since our last circular.

FRAUD CHARGE.

SHOP FOKI SENT TO PRISON.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry gave his decision in the case in which a shop *foki* in the employ of the Tai Lee Chan firm, hardware dealers, No. 89, Jervois Street, was charged with obtaining a quantity of saw blades from the Wing Lee firm, and in addition with obtaining goods from other firms. In all there were six charges against defendant.

Mr. Andrews prosecuted on behalf of the Tai Lee firm.

His Worship found prisoner guilty on all the charges, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Two Chinese seamen were remanded at Liverpool on August 13th on a charge of murdering a colleague on the British steamer *Palm Beach* on the high seas. It was alleged that a quarrel arose over the disposal of ashes, and later the dead man was tipped overboard. The prisoners denied the charge.

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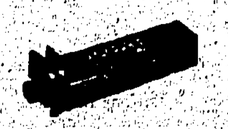

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CHINA PROVIDENT AND TUG AND LIGHTER.

As will be seen by notices appearing elsewhere in this issue, it is proposed to amalgamate the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Ltd., with the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd.

The authorised capital of the China Provident Loan Mortgage Company is $6,000,000, consisting of 600,000 shares of the nominal value of $10 each of which 596,247 have been issued. It is proposed to increase the capital to $7,500,000 by the creation of 150,000 additional shares of the nominal value of $10 each.

It is further proposed that an agreement be entered into between the above Company and the Tug and Lighter Company, whereby the General Mangers be at liberty to allot to the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Ltd., or his nominees, three of the $10 shares of the Provident Company (credited as fully paid up) in respect of every five of the issued $10 shares of the Tug and Lighter Company (credited as paid up to the extent of $8). The shares so alloted will rank for dividend and bonus as from January 1st, 1925.

In the case of the Tug and Lighter Company, it is proposed that the Company should be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. S. H. Ross, of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, be appointed liquidator for the purpose.

Extraordinary general meetings of both companies are being held shortly to consider the above outlined proposals. The meeting of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, takes place on Wednesday, September 23rd, and that of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company on Wednesday, September 30th.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

5th HEAVY BATTERY TO RELIEVE THE 13th IN HONGKONG.

SIR A. EVERETT PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

The relief of the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment at Singapore will take place at the end of the year. The relieving battalion is the 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment, at present stationed in Egypt.

One of the oldest batteries of artillery in the service, the 5th Heavy Battery, now at Gibraltar, will relieve the 13th Heavy Battery at Hongkong during the coming trooping season.

A change took place on August 15th in the command of the Patrol, Minesweeping, and Fishery Protection Flotilla, the captain of which has the short title of "Captain (A/P)." Since July, 1923, this force of two sloops, seven minesweepers, one drifter, and eleven fishery protection gunboats has been commanded by Captain E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., the Antartic explorer. He is now being succeeded by Captain G. C. Dickens, C.M.G., who has just completed the senior officers' technical course, and whose last command was the cruiser *Carlisle*, in China. It will be recalled that Capt. Evans was formerly in command of the *Carlisle* on the China Station.

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on August 14th:—Lieut.-Comdr. R. T. Bower, to *Cardiff*, addl. (August 16th); and as Staff Officer (operations) (from date of joining); Lieut. G. S. Windeyer, to *Hawkins*, for disposal (August 14th).

Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Frederick Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., has been placed on the Retired List, to date August 12th. Sir Allan Everett held the post of Commander-in-Chief, China, until early this year, when he relinquished the appointment on account of ill-health.

FILIPINO STOWAWAYS.

DISCHARGED WITH A CAUTION.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, three Filipinos were charged with having stowed away on the s.s. *President Cleveland* from Manila.

Two of the defendants stated that they had gone on board to see a friend and the ship moved out before they were aware of it. The third man pleaded guilty to stowing away and stated that he wished to go somewhere where he could find work.

It was stated that the vessel arrived on Friday and sailed on Saturday but the men were not handed over to the police until 3 p.m. the same day, 27 hours after the vessel arrived.

The Magistrate commented on the carelessness of the captain.

The three defendants were discharged with a caution, and will be taken back to Manila by another of the Company's vessels to-day.

LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

V.R.C. "B" BEAT H.M.S. "HERMES."

At the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday evening the V.R.C. "B" entertained H.M.S. *Hermes* at Water Polo and won by four goals to *nil*. The teams turned out as follows:—

V.R.C. "B."—Mackenzie (goal), Botelho and Barras (backs), Pereira (half), Kent, Noronha and Brunson (forwards).

H.M.S. *Hermes*.—Hammond; Carpenter and Warner; Lidster; Stanbury, Spendrift, and Lauderyou.

The V.R.C. immediately pressed, and throughout the game were on the offensive. Five minutes after the start, an attack was launched on the *Hermes'* goal, and Noronha scored. Pereira added a second goal shortly afterwards, and at the interval the score stood at 2-0 in favour of the V.R.C. The *Hermes* strove hard to equalise in the second half, but their opponents were much superior, and two further goals against the sailors were put on by Kent and Noronha.

Final score: V.R.C. "B," 4; H.M.S. *Hermes*, 0.

LAWN BOWLS.

I.R.C. v. KOWLOON DOCK.

Playing on the Craigengower Cricket Club green on Sunday, the Indian Recreation Club opposed Kowloon Dock in the Spey Cup Competition, the former winning by 15 shots. Scores:—

I.R.C.		K.D.R.C.	
U. M. Omar		E. Docherty	
D. Rumjahn	25	F. Cullen	10

BASEBALL.

The baseball season in Hongkong is drawing rapidly to its conclusion. There remain two more games, to be played next Saturday, to complete the programme.

One game will be South China *v.* the Japanese, both of which teams are in relatively the same positions in the League, they having now played nine games, won eight and lost one. The other game is between the H.K.R.C. and the H.D.V.C. The former club has played nine games, won five and lost four; while the latter club has played the same number and won three and lost six.

HONGKONG JOURNALISTS.

SHANGHAI PAPER'S COMMENT ON THEIR EXPERIENCES.

Commenting on a recent outrage at Canton, fully reported in our columns at the time, when two Hongkong Journalists were taken into custody by the Strikers' Army and confined under disgraceful conditions in a noisome Chinese prison cell, the *Shanghai Times* says:—

This incident is but one of many proving conclusively that Canton hasn't changed much in sentiment towards foreigners during the past hundred years or more. British pioneers in the latter part of the eighteenth century met with identical treatment as did the two British journalists, and the pages of history dealing with the early landing of foreigners in Canton are filled with the same type of incidents. It was this type of thing that made treaties with China absolutely necessary if China was to trade with other nations and if other nationals were to be guaranteed the slightest modicum of protection. At that time treaties guaranteeing such protection were necessary and a necessary precaution which the years have in no way tended to destroy. To-day they are as essential to the safe conduct of trade and legitimate business intercourse as they were in the eighteenth century. Those idealists who deny this do so simply because they are in complete ignorance of the facts, and are unable to appreciate the fact that Canton in 1925 is little removed from the Canton of Lord Macartney's day. What is true of Canton is true in somewhat lesser extent of other sections of China where anti-foreignism has been permitted to breed. A careful reading of the so-called "unequal" treaties will reveal that they are founded upon a basis of just protection for foreigners.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The American Consulate-General received the following typhoon warnings by cable from the Manila Observatory at the times stated:—

Received at 11.45 a.m. on September 12th:—

Typhoon in about 127 deg. Long. E. 19 deg. Lat. N., almost stationary.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Ladrone or Mariana Island, moving N.

Received at 11.45 a.m. on September 13th:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel, inclining westward.

Received at 1.30 p.m. on September 13th:—

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Balintang Channel, moving W. or W.N.W.

Received at 9.15 a.m. on September 14th:—

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Balintang Channel, almost stationary.

Received at 10.30 a.m. on September 14th:—

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Balintang Channel, inclining northward.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO CHINA IN JULY.

SERIOUS DECREASE IN EVERY CLASS OF GOODS.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

During July British imports were valued at £98,744,849, a decrease of £12,237,306 compared with June and £9,352,317 when contrasted with July, 1924.

British exports for July totalled £84,826,389 an increase of £5,933,179 on June, but a decrease of £6,456,920 on the previous July. As will be seen from the figures given below, however, heavy decreases were noted in every branch of exports to China.

The total imports into Great Britain for the first seven months of the year were valued at £776,209,426 an increase of £60,862,051 while exports reached £457,485,539 and show a decline of £3,283,552 compared with the corresponding period of 1924.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

The following figures show Great Britain's exports to China for July compared with July of last year, together with the exports for the seven months January-July with the comparative figures for the same period in 1924.

COTTON YARN (Lbs.).—Exports to China during the month of July were 42,400 lbs., valued at £9,602, against 74,200, valued at £16,114 for the same month last year, and for the seven months, January-July, the figures were 425,700 lbs., valued at £85,266, against 716,600 lbs., valued at £144,615 for the same period in the previous year.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—ALL KINDS (Sq. YDS.).—China, 10,785,200 (£462,950), against 27,914,100 (£1,277,087), and 125,306,000 (£5,429,161), against 189,685,200 (£7,955,368).

COTTON FLAGS, ETC. (Sq. YDS).—China, 46,000 (£2,610), against 237,400 (£12,049), and 655,900 (£37,922), against 928,600 (£51,696).

WOOLLEN TISSUES (Sq. YDS.).—China, 2,145,200 (£347,864), against 5,350,000 (£782,758), and 6,467,400 (£979,440), against 14,028,800 (£2,140,340).

WORSTED TISSUES (Sq. YDS.).—China, 531,100 (£91,108), against 961,100 (£193,705), and 2,519,400 (£362,655), against 4,003,400 (£710,421).

IRON SCRAP (TONS).—China, 1,534 (£7,235), against 1,808 (£10,609), and 15,100 (£76,809), against 18,303 (£104,161).

IRON BARS, RODS, ANGLES, ETC. (TONS).—China, 529 (£10,586), against 2,020 (£21,735), and 4,526 (£63,934), against 7,804 (£102,088).

GALVANISED SHEETS.—FLAT AND CORRUGATED (TONS).—China, 939 (£20,399), against 1,263 (£29,884), and 5,185 (£115,322), against 9,186 (£232,949).

TINNED PLATES AND SHEETS (TONS).—China, 1,222 (£28,035), against 2,884 (£73,764), and 15,257 (£366,142), against 20,230 (£497,682).

TOBACCO AND SNUFF (LBS.).—China, 92,715 (£42,227), against 154,400 (£78,019), and 816,091 (£379,319), against 823,062 (£439,403).

SOAP (CWTS).—China, 850 (£2,254), against 3,340 (£8,023), and 3,950 (£11,959), against 19,634 (£45,873).

TEXTILE MACHINERY (TONS).—China, 71 (£15,872), against 254 (£31,015), and 653 (£99,330), against 1,505 (£161,945).

LEAD (TONS).—China, 27, (£1,053), against 18 (£627), and 162 (£7,006), against 163 (£5,960).

BRITISH IMPORTS.

The following figures show Great Britain's imports from China for July compared with July of last year, together with the imports for the seven months, January-July, with the comparative figures for the same period in 1924:—

TEA (LBS.).—China (including Hongkong and Macao), black, 420,617 (£45,620), for July 1925, against 1,876,600 (£148,621), for July, 1924, and 5,811,168 (£357,834) for the seven months, January-July, against 4,944,044 (£337,868), for the corresponding period last year; green, 8,218 (£701), against 13,700 (£861), and 322,008 (£19,740), against 563,683 (£32,063).

RAW SILK (LBS.).—China, *nil*, against 90,285 (£27,932), and 237,563 (£258,548), against 178,003 (£267,886).

RAW SILK, KNUBS AND NOILS (LBS.).—China, 131,372 (£13,808), against 164,372 (£16,803), and 1,376,924 (£150,170), against 1,408,624 (£170,031).

SOYA BEANS (TONS).—China, 9,300 (£121,162), against 10,164 (£128,793), and 111,715 (£1,390,783), against 51,804 (£639,347).

BEANS.—NOT FRESH (CWTS.).—China, *nil*, against *nil*, and 38,963 (£21,082), against 26,070 (£14,781).

EGGS (GREAT HUNDREDS).—China, 89,572 (£42,969), against 184,356 (£85,460), and 568,141 (£341,434), against 658,222 (£426,322).

Hongkong is included in China in the above comparison of figures.

BOYCOTT OF THE DUTCH BANK SWATOW.

STATEMENT BY THE CHINESE CLERKS UNION.

As announced in our issue of September 10th the Netherlands India Commercial Bank at Swatow became involved in the strike movement on September 8th.

On that date all the Chinese clerks absented themselves from the office, leaving only the Manager, Assistant-Manager and one foreign employee to carry on the business.

A circular, issued in English, by the Swatow Clerks' Union has just come to hand, giving their reasons for adopting the attitude they have done. It is a remarkable document. Apparently the Chinese clerks regard it as a most natural thing that those assistants who remained at work with "neutral firms" should contribute from 5 per cent. to 30 per cent. of their salaries to the former employees of British and Japanese companies who had gone out on strike.

One of the clerks at the Dutch bank refused to pay. He was hauled up before the Strike Committee and Mr. van Dobleen, the Manager of the Bank, and the Assistant-Manager, went immediately and secured his release. This caused the trouble. It was regarded as "a violation of Chinese hospitality"—in what way is not explained—and as "an insult to the Chinese national honour."

However, the following extracts from the Swatow Clerks' Circular will show the curiously twisted views the Chinese take in matters of this kind.

"In consequence of the terrible tragedy in Shanghai on May 30th and subsequent atrocities in other ports of China," says the circular, "the Chinese in the employ of foreign firms and concerns in Swatow organized the Swatow Clerks' Union and as a protest against the inhumanities in particular and imperialistic encroachments by foreign powers in China in general its members who were in the employ of British and Japanese concerns, in sympathy with other unions, struck work on July 2nd.

"In order to raise funds for support of those on strike the Union adopted a rule that its members who remained in the employ of neutral concerns should loan to the Union a certain percentage of their monthly income varying from 5 per cent. for those receiving $50 per month to 30 per cent for those receiving more than $100 per month. It was clearly stipulated that such loans should be repaid after the strike should have been called off. This rule was observed by all its members and money paid in without question except in the case of the employees of the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank.

"At first these employees reported that the foreign managers of the bank were antagonistic to the Union and in order to cripple its finances adopted the method of compelling its Chinese employees to refund advances previously made to them. In one case an employee was made to refund $135 out of his $140 salary per month. This was a very effective way of embarrassing the Union because a man could hardly subsist on $5 per month and it would be out of the question for him to discharge his obligations to the Union. Representations were made to the bank through its compradore department and the Dutch managers agreed to suspend demand for refunds until the strike was over. The bank's Chinese employees complied with the Union's rule in question with the exception of a Mr. Kao. Seeing that he had intended to break the rule, the Union's committee on September 7th earnestly exhorted him to assist the Union and support the good cause but as he was very stubborn he was asked to go to the headquarters of the Strike Committee, of which the Clerks' Union was a member, to give his reasons.

"While Mr. Kao was at the headquarters of the Strike Committee in the afternoon of September 7th Mr. Van Dobben, the manager, and Mr. Suermondt, the assistant manager, of the Dutch Bank, for reasons incomprehensible to anyone else armed themselves with loaded revolvers, broke into the headquarters of the Strike Union, threatened everyone they met with their revolvers and took Mr. Kao away by force. Fortunately, the Chinese present acted very orderly and nothing unfoward happened. A janitor, named Tang Bak, who attempted to hold back Mr. Kao, was knocked down by the two Dutchmen and suffered some injury. Had the Chinese there been half as forceful as the Dutchmen the deplorable tragedies of other ports would have been repeated in Swatow—and the blame would have been clearly laid at the door of these two Dutchmen.

"Since these two Dutchmen who are guests in our land have violated our hospitality by trying to stir up trouble, have treated our union with contempt by breaking into them by force, and have insulted our national honour by carrying away our Chinese citizen by force of arms, we are compelled to issue this statement and as a protest to their imperialistic encroachment have asked all our Chinese brothers to have no further relations with them until full and satisfactory reparations shall have been made."

SITUATION IN SWATOW.

NO NEWS OF FIGHTING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Private reports from Swatow indicate that the boycott against British trade and ships may soon be withdrawn, as the militarists returning to power there are not giving the strike committee such encouragement as they enjoyed under the previous administration. It is stated that a portion of General Chan Kwing Ming's army has occupied Swatow but there is no news of any fighting having taken place yet.

DELEGATION TO PEKING.

The Rev. Wong Yuk Shing and a party of Bolshevik adherents have been sent by General Chiang Kai Shek, commanding the Red Army in Canton, to Peking to put the Shaki case before the Peking Government. It is hoped that Wu Hon Man will be able to make the trip also. Mr. Wu has been imprisoned by the Bolsheviks the last two weeks, and his inclusion in the delegation to Peking will probably provide a "face-saving" way for him to leave Canton for the present.

SILK TRADE.

Canton silk for abroad is still being transported to Shanghai from Canton by the Chinese Merchants Navigation Company's steamers and other non-British vessels. It is stated that the Chinese Merchants Navigation Company will not put their new freight tariff into effect as far as silk shipments are concerned until further notice from Canton.

TROUBLE BREWING FOR KWANGSI.

Kwangsi Province may soon be the centre of another struggle, if the reports from Yunnan are true. General Liu Chen Huan, the Kwangsi militarist driven from Canton last June, is reported to be organising an army in Yunnan with the object of regaining power in Kwangsi. General Liu was a minor war lord in Kwangsi before coming as a follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Canton.

ATTITUDE OF MERCHANTS.

General Chiang Kai Shek, commanding the Red Army in Canton, is reported to have expressed dissatisfaction with the actions of certain Canton merchants who have opposed the introduction of Bolshevism by refusing from co-operation. To avoid being arrested by the Bolsheviks, a number of merchants in Canton are said to have gone to Shanghai. According to the vernacular press, Li Long Yu and Kan Kam Shek, known to be in favour with the Kuomintang *régime*, have approached the Red chiefs with a request for leniency towards possible opponents of Bolshevistic policy.

BOYCOTT RELAXED.

BRITISHERS THE EXCEPTION.

The Strike Committee in Canton, it is reported, has issued a proclamation allowing servants, domestic and otherwise, to enter the service of foreigners, other than British. Foreigners requiring such servants have to apply to the Strike Committee.

The gist of the proclamation is that the strike has received sympathetic treatment at the hands of all nationals except the British. "To prolong the strike against our friends would give the wrong impression that we are insensible to justice, fair play and a friendly spirit. The Committee therefore has decided to call off the strike against the friendly nations who may apply to the Committee for services of the Chinese if they require them. But against the British alone, the strike shall continue, because, from the very inception of the strike, the British people residing in the coast ports of China and Hongkong have shown a combative spirit and advocated measures for dealing with the strikers which can only be termed harsh, unjust and uncalled for. Furthermore the boycott on British goods shall not relax, but shall continue with greater vigour if necessary."

According to the *Canton Gazette*, the Picket Headquarters have issued the following notification, prohibiting any boat to lighter steamers:—

"Recently, there were some steamers sailing to Canton from Hongkong and Macao, loaded with passengers and goods. It is feared that some of the boats lighter such vessels. As this is an injury to the strike, all boats are hereby notified that hereafter no boat is allowed to lighter passengers and goods from any vessel sailing from Hongkong or Macao. Any one violating this order will be severely dealt with."

H.M.S. "EFFINGHAM'S" GUNS.

According to a written answer by Mr. Bridgeman to Sir Archibald Sinclair, the weight of shell that can be thrown from the seven 7.5 guns of H.M.S. *Effingham* is 1,400lb. As, however, she can only fire six guns on each broadside, the weight of her broadside is 1,200lb. The weight of the broadside of the Japanese ship *Furutaka* is 1,560lb.

THE S.S. "HONAM."

LEAVES WITH FEW PASSENGERS.

The s.s. *Honam* left here again yesterday at 8 a.m. on her sixth trip to Canton.

She took very few passengers, the number travelling on her being about fifty. These included Europeans going to Shameen, a number of Japanese, and some Indians.

There were again several missionaries on board for Canton, some of these having arrived by the s.s. *President Hayes* yesterday morning. There were also three or four Chinese, these being thought to be servants. It seems that in view of the Chinese being prevented from landing on arrival a Canton and also because of the threat that they will be shot if they do manage to set foot on shore, they do not consider it worth while to make the trip.

Over 200 bags of mail were despatched by the *Honam* yesterday, and also a few packages consigned to Shameen residents.

The *Honam* left here yesterday minus "one eye" on her port paddle box. "In accordance with the old custom the eyes were painted on the side of each paddle box years ago so that the vessel could "see her way" to her destination. It seems that whoever performed the operation of removing the eye on the port paddle box during the darkness of Saturday night did it in the superstitious hope that without one of her eyes the *Honam* would fail to reach Canton. The panel with the eye painted on it had evidently been wrenched off with some force. It will, as someone remarked to our reporter yesterday, be a coincidence of anything out of the ordinary happens to the *Honam* on this trip, as any untoward incident would be put down by the superstitious Chinese to the removal of the "eye."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROPOSED BEGINNERS' COURSE IN MERCANTILE CHINESE.

An announcement in our advertisement columns draws attention to the Chinese Language School of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, which proposes shortly to open a beginners' class in mercantile Chinese, provided sufficient support is forthcoming.

The school, which has been in existence for some years is, of course, an institution of the highest value to young Europeans who come to the Colony to make a business career for themselves here, and it is not easy to see why so fruitful a source of advantage should have been so scantily patronised since its inception. As a communication sent out by the Chamber some time ago points out, Cantonese is, *par excellence*, the commercial dialect of China, and the Chinese are much more easily approached by those who speak their language. They are as suspicious as we are of interpretation, but with those who can speak freely with them they will engage in most informative conversations on trade conditions.

It is the view of the Chamber of Commerce that the importance of acquiring a knowledge of spoken Cantonese is inadequately realised by young men of European descent, and also that the time may not be *far* distant when the Westerner who knows only his own language will be outclassed by young Chinese with a good knowledge of both English and their own tongue. With the spread of education, moreover, a tendency will be seen for Chinese firms to obtain an ever-increasing share of business at the expense of firms whose staffs do not speak the language.

It is to be hoped, then, that the proposed course, particulars of which may be had from the secretary of the General Chamber of Commerce, will receive a considerably larger following this year.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

AN AMAH'S STORY.

At the beginning of the strike, an amah, with her son (an employee of the Tramway Company), her daughter-in-law and three children, left Hongkong for Canton. To-day the son is in the Cantonese army, earning 20 cents a day; the amah and her family have returned to Hongkong.

Soon after her arrival in Canton, her son was forced into the army and his family had no means of livelihood. They suffered hunger and disillusionment, and but for the charity of friends they would have starved.

Early last week, they hit upon a ruse for getting away and garbed as beggars they tramped to the border, whence they arrived on Saturday in Hongkong. The amah went to her old employers and was re-instated.

She stated that the young men who left Hongkong are now in the Army, and are only given a miserable pittance of from 20 to 30 cents a day. They are sorry for their foolhardiness and are desirous of returning.

CEMENT SHARES CASE.

PLAINTIFF AT PRESENT IN CANTON.

An interesting case concerning the purchase of a number of Green Island Cement shares was to have been heard in the Supreme Court yesterday but only the defendant's representatives appeared in Court. The parties were Choung Cheuk Hap, of No. 132, Connaught Road Central (plaintiff), and Pun Mang Lun (defendant). Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Webster, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, Dennys and Bowley) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Alabaster said that neither plaintiff nor his barrister were present, and therefore he would claim the costs of the day.

Mr. Hind, who happened to be in Court, as solicitor, for the plaintiff, said that as plaintiff was at present in Canton, he (Mr. Hind) thought it hopeless to instruct a barrister.

His Lordship awarded costs to Mr. Alabaster, and fixed Saturday morning as the day for plaintiffs to show cause why the action should not be struck off the list.

The facts of the case are that plaintiff bought through defendant 600 shares in the Green Island Cement Company at $15,000. Plaintiff duly paid defendant on account of the purchase a sum of $2,000 under an agreement. The balance $13,000 was advanced for and on account of the plaintiff by the defendant at a rate of interest arranged, against the security of the shares. On April 20th, 1923, in reliance on defendant's obligation to him in respect of the said shares, plaintiff sold some of the shares. By a letter dated April 30th, 1923, defendant repudiated the liability and refused to deliver the shares to the plaintiff on payment of the amount due. It is alleged that defendant has wrongfully converted the shares to his own use, whereby plaintiff has suffered damage, and on these grounds he bases his claim.

WAGES NEVER PAID.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S SUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan), Mr. John Suiter Wilson, late Chief Officer of the s.s. *Anjou*, sued the owners of the vessel for $432, being wages due to him. Mr. Thomas Addis (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Addis said that in this case the writ had been issued on August 23th, and subsequently leave to appear *ex-parte* had been granted. The managing-director of the defendant company, Mr. Hung Kwok Leung, was at present in Court, and he (counsel) understood that he consented to judgment.

His Lordship intimated that he was desirous of hearing something about the case, and plaintiff went into the witness-box.

Mr. Addis: What was your salary monthly?—$200.

When were you last paid your wages?—I have never been paid any wages since I have been in the ship.

When did you join the ship?—On July 11th.

And when did you leave the ship?—August 24th.

How much is due to you?—$432.

His Lordship then gave judgment for $432 and costs.

The managing-director of the owners applied for a stay of execution, saying that since the officer left the ship there had been no business. His Lordship pointed out that this was no reason at all why a stay of execution should be granted, and declined to grant it.

CHINESE DIVER'S DEATH.

EUROPEAN'S PLUCKY ATTEMPT TO SAVE LIFE.

While at work behind the Hongkong Electric Company's installation at North Point on Saturday, a Chinese diver met with a tragic death.

It appears that the water for cooling the condensers is drawn from the sea by four circulating suction pumps, and two of the pumps having been put out of action for the purpose of clearing the grating, the diver descended to carry out the work at a depth of 12 feet. It is said that the man holding the life line felt a sudden pull, and six feet of line was wrenched away from his hands. The man attempted to pull up the line, but met with resistance and the line broke.

The alarm was given, and Mr. W. R. Smith, of the generating station staff, dived in with a rope which he fastened to the unfortunate man who was brought to the surface. The man's rubber suit was torn open and the headpiece removed. Medical assistance was sent for, and artificial respiration applied, but the doctors who arrived soon after pronounced life extinct.

It is stated that deceased belongs to a family of experienced divers, his brother being in the employ of the Netherlands Harbour Works.

AROUND-THE-WORLLD LINER

PASSENGERS ON "PRESIDENT HAYES."

The around-the-world Dollar Liner, the *President Hayes*, arrived in port, yesterday from San Francisco *vid* Japan ports and Shanghai.

Among the passengers on board on her arrival here were Mr. Richard Luther. Mr. Luther represents the Certainteed Products Company and is well known in every port of the Far East. He will make a short stay in Hongkong.

Mr. Ren, a well known business man in Shanghai, arrived in Hongkong on a short business trip.

Mr. C. A. Clark, a prominent business man in Manila is returning there after a business trip to China.

Mr. Harry Y. Crawford, a prominent business man in Los Angeles, is making a trip to Manila.

Mr. O. H. Steinmets, a humberman from Los Angeles, is on a business trip to the Far East.

Mr. C. C. Cline is making a trip to Singapore. Mr. Cline is a well known traveller in the East.

Mr. A. R. Hammond is on his way to Penang to make a study of educational conditions there.

Mr. and Mrs. Julio Acevedo and Miss Gladys Acevedo are around-the-world passengers. Mr. Acevedo is publisher of the American Buyers' Guide of New York.

Mr. C. F. Sanderson is a prominent lawyer of Baltimore and is making a trip round the world.

Dr. Edith Williams and her daughter, Miss Ila Williams, are making a trip round the world. Dr. Williams is a prominent physician of San Francisco and a Director of the famous St. Francis Hospital, being the only woman holding this honour.

The *President Hayes* sails this morning at 8 a.m. for Manila.

CLASH NEAR MACAO.

REPORTED FIGHTING BETWEEN FARMERS AND PICKETS.

It was reported in the Colony yesterday that a serious clash had occurred between the Labour pickets who are guarding the land border between Macao and Chinese territory and a number of local farmers who were endeavouring to take their produce into Macao for sale.

According to the report, the farmers tried to force their way through on Saturday, with the result that at least two of the pickets and a Chinese boy were killed in the fighting which took place.

The farmers are stated to have appealed to the pickets to allow them to pass in view of their produce rotting and becoming a loss otherwise. The pickets, it is said, refused and tried to drive the party away by force. The men, who were members of the Peasants' Volunteers were armed and resisted by firing at the pickets. Two of the latter were killed and a boy, who belonged to the party trying to pass the pickets, was fatally wounded.

A *Daily Press* representative who interrogated the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, Mr. Cerveira de Albuquerque e Castro, was told that he had received no information at all regarding the above report.

THE "WAH SHAN."

NOW AT CANTON.

News has reached Hongkong that the s.s. *Wah Shan*, the Chinese steamer which was seized last week by "Red" gunboats while on her way from Kwang-Chow-Wan to Hongkong with livestock on board, is now at anchor at Canton.

In explanation of the seizure of the vessel, it is stated that orders were given to the chief official of the labour picket corps, with the aid of revenue cutters, to effect the capture of the *Wah Shan* and take her to Canton.

According to the reports reaching here, the captured members of the crew have been sent to the headquarters of the Strike Committee to be dealt with.

News came through yesterday that the consignees in Kwang-Chow-Wan have expressed reluctance to ship live cargo on Chinese vessels to Hongkong. When live cargo is sent to this Colony it is usually accompanied by a salesman representative of the owner.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS.

There are two coming attractions in the musical world for Hongkong. The first will be the performances of Mischa Levitzki, one of the younger pianists who has made a great name for himself both in Europe and America. In the course of a critique in the *New York Evening World* of December 6th it was said: "There was the individual Levitzki style, the luscious and pearly tone, the skilful phrasing, the wide colour range and the infallible technical sureness." It is expected that two concerts will be given, probably on October 2nd and 3rd.

The second attraction is the visit by a talented Italian Opera Company from Milan, under the direction of the Gonsalez Brothers. The repertoire is a wide one, and with no less than 14 soloists of repute, a real musical treat should be in store. In this case also, the season will probably commence early in October.

LANE CRAWFORD, Ltd.

MEN'S SHIRTS

Made of cool zephyr material in neat distinctive material stripes with double cuffs and two soft collars to match.

SELF COLOURED SHIRTS

In delicate shades of blue, cream and buff—really durable!

SPECIAL OFFER!

Stiff Double Collars and Dress Collars in all sizes and shapes.

$4.50 Per Dozen.

LANE CRAWFORD, Ltd.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SUIT YOUR CLOTHES TO THE CLIMATE.

STOCKINGS FOR MEN

From $1 A Pair

WIDE RANGE OF VARIETIES.

WING ON CO., LTD. [60

COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

905, 906, 998 { POPULAR SONGS—VOCAL GEMS 1923-1924

878, 879 { MELODIOUS MEMORIES—ORCHESTRA FOUR PARTS

AT

ANDERSON'S. [76

Artistic FLOOR COVERINGS

LINOLEUM

in artistic and attractive colourings and good patterns.

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER SQUARES

a large variety of sizes and designs.

SUNDOWN WASHABLE RUGS

Special Nursery patterns made both for utility and to please the kiddies, with animal designs.

ANGLO-ORIENT REVERSIBLE CARPETS AND RUGS.

TIENTSIN RUGS.

DOOR MATS, HEARTH-RUGS, CORRIDOR-RUGS, FRINGED-END MOHAIR RUGS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for The SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 10TH OCT., and MONDAY, 12TH OCT., 1925 (Weather permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

ENTRIES will CLOSE at 12 o'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1925. [2636

HONGKONG, GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A BEGINNERS CLASS of Instruction in MERCANTILE CANTONESE will Shortly be Opened at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, provided Sufficient Support is Forthcoming. Full Particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

M. F. KEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [2638

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

ON and After 1st NOVEMBER, 1925, for a Period of Four Months, A SURTAX for FAMINE RELIEF of ONE TENTH on All Collections of Revenue (including Likin and Chingfei) made by Maritime and Native Customs—except Tonnage Dues—will be Levied.

Shipments to China made prior to 1st NOVEMBER, 1925, will be EXEMPT from This SURTAX.

N. R. M. SHAW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs *ad interim*,
For KOWLOON AND DISTRICT.
B.O. Inspector General of Chinese Customs.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [2637

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION ACTION No. 275 OF 1925.

SALE BY TENDER.

TO BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN.

ALL THAT the Business of Drapers heretofore carried on at No. 19, WING ON STREET, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, together with all Stock, Stock-in-Trade, Furniture, Tenants' Fixtures and Fittings now upon the said Premises and Belonging to the said HUNG CHEUNG Firm and also the Goodwill of the said Business and all Interest and Tenants' Rights of the HUNG CHEUNG Firm in the said Premises as monthly Tenants or otherwise.

Tenders for the Purchase of the above should be sent addressed to the REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT Hongkong, on or before THURSDAY, the 17TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1925. The Acceptance of a Tender will be Notified in writing to the Person making such Tender who will be required to complete his Purchase within One Week from the Date of such Notification and to pay in addition to Purchase Price the Costs of any Assignment necessary to vest the above Property or any of it in him.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
9, Queen's Road Central,
Solicitors for the Judgment Creditors.
[2635

THE HONGKONG TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, at NOON, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, namely:—

(1.)—That it is desirable to amalgamate this Company with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Sydney Hampden Ross of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid Chartered Accountant, be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up at a remuneration to be determined subsequently.

(2)—That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, of the other part be hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a Further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place on SATURDAY, the 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
[2640

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

WE have Investors interested in SOUND SHARES at FAVOURABLE RATES. Offers invited by TELEPHONE C. 4630, or in Writing to SMALL INVESTORS, 10, DES VOEUX ROAD. [2534

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the offices of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & COMPANY, the General Managers of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 23RD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 11 o'CLOCK in the FORENOON, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1).—That the authorised capital of the Company (which is now $6,000,000 consisting of 600,000 shares of the nominal value of $10 each of which 596,247 have been issued) be increased to $7,500,000 by the creation of 150,000 additional shares of the nominal value of $10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued capital.

(2).—That it is desirable to effect an amalgamation of the Company with the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, and that accordingly (subject to the approval of a Special Resolution of the shareholders of that Company but not otherwise) the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between that Company and its Liquidator of the one part and this Company of the other part be hereby approved and that the General Managers of this Company be authorised, pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, to enter into an Agreement with that Company and its Liquidator in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

(3).—That the General Managers be at liberty to allot to the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, or his nominees three of the $10 shares of this Company (credited as fully paid up) in respect of every five of the issued $10 shares in that Company (credited as paid up to the extent of $6) and also for the convenience of the said Liquidator to issue such fractional certificates as the said Liquidator shall think necessary or desirable to enable him to divide the said shares in this Company in due proportions among the persons entitled to them.

(4).—That the shares so allotted to the nominees of the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, shall rank for dividend and bonus as from the 1st day of January, 1925, and that fractional cerificates shall confer no right to dividend.

(5).—That such shares if any in this Company as shall be so offered as aforesaid and declined (but not the remainder of the new shares of this Company created by the first preceding resolution) be disposed of in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms as the Company's General Managers shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a Further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the said offices of Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY on SATURDAY, the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, at 11 o'CLOCK in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[2639

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HECTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 14th September.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Sept., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1925. [2633

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

THE Directors of the Company do not propose to extend further the Dates for the Acceptance of the Existing Offer of New Shares to Shareholders. They consider that in the present circumstances of the Colony the interests of the Company can best be served by Waiting Until a Later Date and then making a Fresh Offer of New Shares to Shareholders then on the Register (including Holders of the New Shares now being issued) upon Terms to be decided at that Time.

By Order of the Board,
(Signed) R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1925. [2.91

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT EDWARD KEW HAS THIS DAY Been Appointed MANAGER of RUDOLF WOLFF & KEW, LTD.

For RUDOLF WOLFF & KEW, LTD.,

CHAS. H. W. KEW,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1925. [2630

NOTICE.

BY Order of the DISTRICT GRAND MASTER A MEETING of DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, will be held in the MASONIC HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 9.15 P.M. PRECISELY, to consider a Communication to the GRAND MASTER, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

All Master Masons are Urged to Attend.

Signed) A. T. HAMILTON,
Acting District Grand Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1925. [2624

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1922), LTD.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 11.00 o'CLOCK in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th JUNE, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1925, until WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1925, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1925. [2615

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

THE FIFTH YEARLY DRAWING of TWENTY DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 Issue—$500 Each) was held in the CLUB HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1925, when the following Debentures were DRAWN for Redemption:—

4	269	467	577
18	305	502	632
192	372	513	538
208	387	520	698
219	426	549	766

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on WEDNESDAY, the 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1925, in Exchange for Surrender of Same.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, LT.-COL.,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1925. [2619

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 TO 1923.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF M. Y. SAN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, that A MEETING of the CREDITORS of M. Y. SAN & COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION) will be held at the Company's Office No. 98, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 2.30 P.M., for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

LAU YUK WAN,
WONG SIU LEUNG,
NG WEI CHEE,
Liquidators.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1925. [2622

FOREIGN ACCOUNTANT.

WANTED An Experienced FOREIGN ACCOUNTANT. Must have Good Knowledge of General Accounting including Preparation of Profit and Loss Accounts and of General Office Management.

Reply giving References, Salary, etc. to—
BOX No. 2632,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.
[2632

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWN in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

For Particulars, Apply to—
Box No. 2631,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.
[2631

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRENCH BUILDING" or "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MERCANTILE BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road.
[2607

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16a, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.
[2514

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
2032

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR.

Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
[2173

INTIMATION

"VALET"

AUTO STROP SAFETY RAZOR.

THE *"VALET"* Auto Strop is the only safety razor that automatically sharpens its own blades. Just slip the strop through the Razor head, and six to-and-fro strokes put a perfect shaving edge on the blade. The same blade will last for weeks and weeks. We recommend it as the most efficient and economical shaving implement obtainable.

"VALET" BLADES are the finest product of a cutler's skill. The steel is the best and the temper exact.

"VALET" STROPS are of selected shell horse-hide, tanned by a special process.

"VALET" SHAVING BRUSHES are of mixed badger and fine bristles, rubber cored in white unbreakable handles, British Made, and guaranteed free from anthrax. Sold in four grades.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[30

BIRTHS.

DE BEAUREPAIRE.—On August 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. N. DE BEAUREPAIRE, 2, Newbold-terrace, Leamington Spa, a daughter.

GILES.—On August 17th, at Ivinghoe, Dorking, wife of LIONEL GILES, a son.

LINDSAY.—On September 12th, at 531, Peak, to the Rev. and Mrs. G. R. LINDSAY, the gift of a daughter. [2634

NICOLL.—On August 13th, at 19, Lynedoch-place, Edinburgh, to ISOBEL STUART, wife of F. E. NICOLL, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, a son.

DEATHS.

BOYD.—On August 15th, suddenly, THOMAS MORGAN BOYD, late of Amoy.

RANDELL.—On August 13th, at Beckenham, REGINALD MAURICE HENRY RANDELL, M.D. Lond., son of the late Surgeon-Major HENRY LLOYD RANDELL, A.M.S., P.M.O., Straits Settlements.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1925.

TELL THE BRITISH PUBLIC THE TRUTH.

One of the most striking facts that have been impressed upon our attention since the present troubles began in China, following the affair at Shanghai at the end of May, has been the lack of any agency or authority—we dislike the word "bureau"—in London capable of telling the public at home what the real truth of the position is from day to day or from week or week. It is owing to the absence of some such source of information that much of the misconception that has undoubtedly existed in the minds of the British public is mainly due. Except in the case of educated people who have lived in this part of the world, and who have gone back to England, there are very few in a position to interpret rightly the happenings that have disturbed the lives of Europeans in China during the last few months. And even these are not accustomed to deal with public questions like the trained journalist. The most they can do is to send a letter to some newspaper in the hope that it will be inserted in the correspondence columns. At best this is only partial and incomplete publicity. It cannot carry more weight than a personal opinion; and we have not failed to notice that in numerous instances where letters have been published referring to the troubles in China widely different views have been expressed on a given set of facts, as reported in the cabled news, with the result that public opinion is more or less bewildered and bemused.

We are aware that the China Association in London has striven to meet the need we have referred to, but it must be confessed that the result cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of full publicity. The Association is in possession of accurate information, and it has in its counsels some able and well-informed men with expert knowledge of affairs in China. But it has never been organised for publicity, and has, therefore, no experience of the special methods whereby the public in Great Britain—and abroad, also, for that matter—should, and can, be reached by the medium of the newspapers. One of the prime essentials in a matter of this kind is brevity of statement, another is instant readiness to deal with questions of the moment as they arise, and another is a knowledge of the newspaper Press. On one or two recent occasions the China Association has rendered good service by issuing a statement explanatory of the situation in China, at great length, but the information has only been published in about half a dozen journals. In the meantime the notorious Chinese Information Bureau has been actively engaged in the congenial occupation of disseminating all sorts of statements inimical to the fair fame of Great Britain in China, and the good name of her nationals in the Treaty Ports. This propaganda has gone on practically unchecked, because there is no properly-constituted organisation in London to counter the mischievous designs of the coterie whose "information" is broadcast over the signature of Mr. Y. C. Li, who signs as Secretary. The Bureau gets its statements about the British in China into papers which never seem to know that there is another side to the story. The method employed, as a rule, is the *suggestio falsi*, which, as we all know, is dangerous, and even deadly, because it is insidious.

We cannot help thinking that it is worth considering whether the time has not arrived when some plan should not be adopted to establish in London an organisation whose business it would be to keep public opinion informed as regards conditions in China. British interests here are so gigantic that it seems highly unwise to allow misconceptions to take root in the public mind at home. We have had an example of this in the fatuous discussion that has gone on in certain quarters in England respecting the alleged sweating of Chinese in British factories at Shanghai. Happily, this perversion of the facts has been put right, so far as the China Association has been able to overtake the "terminological inexactitudes" of the Chinese Information Bureau on that subject.

In addition to supplying accurate particulars of importance to British residents in China, and Hongkong especially, the organisation we have in mind would also perform the useful purpose of keeping the public at home well posted as regards the trade and commerce of this Colony. The Imperial Economic Committee, to whose valuable report we referred recently in a leading article, has urged the necessity that exists to impress the people of Great Britain with the duty which rests upon them to "Buy Imperially," and this idea might be put into practice in conjunction with the special publicity efforts already indicated.

No notifiable diseases were reported in the Colony during the 48 hours ended on September 13th.

Amongst the passengers who arrived by the *Siberia Maru* were Miss G. Frost, Mr. A. J. Pilgrim and Mr. H. F. Stoneham.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has returned to 45, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3, from the Continent, says the *China Express and Telegraph* of August 20th.

On Sunday, at Pokfulam Road, a Chinese woman was injured by being knocked down by a taxi. She was removed in the taxi to the Government Civil Hospital.

On August 14th the body of Mr. Maurice John Upcott, 42, a Singapore solicitor, who disappeared on August 8th from Pitlochry (Perthshire), was recovered from the River Tummel.

The executive committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a private meeting last evening, at which the question of approaching Government for help to relieve the stringency of the money market was discussed.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Cheung Kiu, mistress of a cargo boat, was fined $13, with two weeks' hard labour in default for unlawfully carrying 13 passengers in excess of the number allowed by her licence.

Pleading guilty to a charge of throwing into the harbour a number of sacks of coal for the purpose of preventing seizure, Leung Fan, a boatmaster, was sentenced to one month's hard labour by Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday.

Mr. J. E. Cartwright, purser of the Cunard liner *Samaria*, well known in Eastern ports, and his sister, Miss E. E. Cartwright, were killed in a motor smash at Neston, Cheshire. Mr. Cartwright was driving too fast round a bend on a wet road, says the *China Express and Telegraph*.

A meeting of the members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong was held at the Club Lusitano yesterday evening to discuss the question of establishing in Hongkong a Portuguese School, for which only Portuguese would be eligible. The proceedings of the meeting were private.

The King has given authority for the wearing of the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, conferred on him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services, to Mr. Vernon William Stapleton-Cotton, Deputy Postal Commissioner at Shanghai.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Hugh Raymond Lemon, Royal Engineers, and Anne Sybil (Ah-Moy) Hudson, younger daughter of the late Mr. H. H. Hudson, Solicitor-General, Straits Settlements, and the late Mrs. H. Campbell-Johnston, was announced to take place on August 28th, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street.

A sale of land took place at the P.W.D. offices yesterday afternoon, when Kowloon Inland Lot, No. 1992 situated East of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1094, Ma Tau Kok, with an area of 95,009 square feet, was knocked down at the upset price of $93,000. There was no competition and the purchaser was Mr. H.H. Tayler on behalf of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company.

The late Captain J. S. Scott, who has died at Singapore aged 69, was probably the doyen of Straits skippers. He first came to Singapore in 1871, and he had been connected with the port ever since, having commanded many vessels during that time. His last ship was the *Ban Teck Guan*, running between Singapore and Malacca, and he retired from the sea six months ago.

General Hsu Shu Tseng arrived at the Hague on August 14th and remained until August 17th. He was received by the Queen at Het Loo. The Chinese Minister gave a dinner at Brussels on August 14th in honour of General Hsu. The Premier, Ministers of Science and Art and of Defence, and many diplomatists and other prominent personages were present. Cordial toasts were proposed by Viscount Poullet, the Premier, and the Chinese Minister. Returning to Paris, General Hsu will sail for China *viâ* the United States.

Hongkong residents will be interested to learn that a former Governor of the Colony, Sir Matthew Nathan, now the Governor of Queensland, who is retiring shortly, is the subject of a universal panegyric, despite the local movement in favour of the appointment of Australian citizens as State Governors. Archbishop Duhig, the head of the Catholic Church in Queensland, says Sir Matthew has made friends everywhere by his delicate thoughtfulness. No previous period in Queensland's history has been marked by more complete harmony of all sections than during Sir Matthew's five years of office. He attributed this to Sir Matthew's personality and example.

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

NOTABLE FRENCH GAINS.

PARIS, September 13th.

French gains are described in despatches from Fez, notably the capture of Jeb el Amrot Mountain, commanding the whole of the Teroual district. The French losses were slight.

A Tangier message mentions that a friendly tribe repelled a Riff attack. The Riffs are strongly pressing on the Spanish western front, especially at Darb en Karrich, to the south-west of Tetuan. The enemy has been reinforced by several thousand men on the Branes front.

REPORTED SPANISH VICTORY.

LONDON, September 13th.

The Spanish Embassy reports a great Spanish success this morning on the Western front at Kueia Pahar, where the enemy was defeated with great loss.

BIBANE HEIGHTS OCCUPIED.

PARIS, September 13th.

Le Temps publishes a message from Tafrant that the French have occupied the Bibane heights without resistance.

The French offensive has been generally halted for the purpose of consolidating the positions gained. The enemy were dispersed south of Tazn with heavy losses.

The French captured two guns on the Tafrant front.

SECURITY PACT.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO CONFER.

GENEVA, September 13th.

Signor Mussolini has accepted an invitation to attend a Conference of Allied Foreign Ministers on the proposed Security Pact, though he has not yet decided whether he will personally attend.

"It is anticipated that the projected Conference will be divided into two parts, the first dealing with the Western pact, in which Belgium will participate, and the second dealing with the Eastern pact, which will be attended by representatives of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

It is learned that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has already held conversations with the Foreign Ministers of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia on the subject.

FRENCH AIRMAN KILLED.

COMPANION SEVERELY WOUNDED.

PARIS, September 13th.

The aviators, Messrs. Thierry and Coste left Etampes aerodrome at 6 o'clock this morning to attempt a non-stop flight to Constantinople, Baghdad, Bunder Abbas, and Karachi. They had high hopes of beating several records, but at 10 a.m. their machine crashed and was wrecked in the New Forest.

M. Thierry was killed and M. Coste severely wounded and conveyed to hospital at Freiburg.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PRAYERS ANSWERED.

DROUGHT IN ATLANTA IS BROKEN.

ATLANTA, September 14th.

The drought, which for many weeks has heavily damaged the crops in most Southern States, broke yesterday.

Many people gathered in the churches and prayed for rain which, in some cases, fell immediately after the services. The people in Atlanta were drenched as they left the churches.

HORSE'S RECORD LEAP.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN AT CALGARY.

VANCOUVER, September 14th.

Barra Lad, a horse belonging to Messrs. Welsh Brothers of Calgary, has broken the world's record high jump.

The horse cleared 8 feet, 1¼ inches.

[The previous record, as far as shown in reference books available, was 8 feet, ¼ inch. This was made by a horse named Confidence, at Ottawa in 1912. The horse was owned by Sir Clifford Sisson, and ridden by Jack Hamilton.]

NEW FRENCH TAXES.

A CORRECTION.

Reuter sends a correction dated September 13th to a previous cable, sent incorrectly and printed in our columns yesterday, dealing with new French taxes. The cable should have contained the words "income derived from capital," not "income and capital."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BENEFIT BY AMNESTY.

RUSSIAN C.E.R. EMPLOYEES WILL NOT BE PROSECUTED.

PEKING, September 14th.

A message from Harbin states that the Court has announced that proceedings against Messrs. B. Oustroumoff, Goudatti, Mihailoff and Stepunin (employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway charged with misappropriation of funds) have now been abandoned.

Their bail will be returned to them after ten days.

The reason given for their release is that an amnesty was proclaimed when the Chief Executive, Tuan Chi Jui, assumed office.

[Note:—After the signature of the Mukden Agreement, in October, 1924, Mr. B. Oustrumoff, the Engineer-in-Chief of the C.E.R., and the other officials mentioned in the cable, all of whom are "White" Russians, were dismissed and placed under arrest. They have been in prison at Harbin until last week. After their arrest, the control of the C.E.R. was vested in a Board of Directors composed of five Soviet and five Manchurian officials.]

CHINA AND EXTRALITY.

PEKING TO INVITE COMMISSION OF POWERS IN FEBRUARY.

PEKING, September 14th.

The vernacular papers state that the Central Government of China intends to invite the Powers, signatories to the Washington Treaty, to send an "extra-territoriality commission" to China in February.

CASE OF DR. HOWARD.

CHINESE HOSTAGE BEING SENT TO BANDIT CAMP.

PEKING, September 14th.

The Chinese authorities are planning to send a Staff Officer to the bandit camp, as a hostage for Dr. Howard, according to a telegram to the American Legation from Harbin.

It appears that the bandit chief, who was expected to arrive at Huachuan last week in order to enter into final negotiations for the release of Dr. Howard, changed his mind.

PORRIDGE A' LA CHINOISE.

A CONFLICT OF OPINIONS.

Writing from East Croydon, Surrey, à propos the recent publication of the views of Mr. Kirkwood, M.P., as to how Scotch porridge should be made, Mr. R. Hart Maze says:—

The present Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, China, who is an Ulsterman, told me some years ago that no porridge served to him in his native land was more wholesome and palatable than the stirabout prepared by his Chinese cook during 1908, when he held the Commissionership of Customs at Jengyileh, which is in the western province of Yunnan. Upon being complimented on its excellence, that Celestial, who was, the Commissioner also mentioned, a culinary artist, explained that the meal was steeped overnight in cold water, and the porridge dished next morning immediately it began to boil.

We know a Scotsman, says the *China Express and Telegraph* who spent twenty-five years in the East and who boasts that, excepting when ill, which was seldom, he never missed his porridge, no matter whether he was in the Straits, Siam, the Philippines, China or Japan. He has tried all kinds of so-called porridge on his travels, from the sloppy unsalted mess made à la Chinoise to the scientifically prepared cereals of America, but the only real porridge, in his opinion, is that which his mother made up in Scotland in the way described by Mr. Kirkwood. Porridge is not porridge, he asserts, unless the spoon can stand up in it when it cools, and, he adds, they don't get the right meal in China.

"WHERE CHINESE DRIVE."

FEW CHINESE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

[BY "PENGUIN" IN THE "OBSERVER."]

China is, in these days, easily beating Peru in the amount of space which its observation occupies in the newspapers, and it is natural that the thoughts of a hackney writer should turn towards China in search of copy. But although "the teeming millions of China" have found their way into the perorations of a good many missionary sermons, and doubtless have always existed in fact, the number of Chinese whom we encounter in English literature is disappointingly small. Excluding living writers, such as Mr. Sax Rohmer and Mr. Oppenheim, whom I read with a mixture of satisfaction and scepticism, it would, I think, be difficult to muster a score of genuine high-cheeked, almond-eyed Chinese who are to be found in English novels.

"For ways that are dark, and for tricks that are vain, The heathen Chinese is peculiar"—he seems to be proving this just now—and I suppose Bret Harte's Ah Sin, whose management of cards so moved Bill Nye, will be one of the first Chinese to come into the minds of many readers. Another of the same writer's creations deserves even closer attention. He is Wan Lee, the pagan, whose fate at the hands of Christians is so well described in a pathetic little story. Closely connected with Wan Lee is Hop Sing, the chief factor of the Ning Foo Company, of whom Bret Harte gives us a full account:—

Before I describe him, I want the average reader to discharge from his mind any idea of a Chinaman that he may have gathered from the pantomime. He did not wear beautifully-scalloped drawers fringed with little bells—I never met a Chinaman who did. He was, on the whole, a rather grave, decorous, handsome gentleman. His complexion, which extended all over his head, except where his long pig-tail grew, was like a very nice piece of glazed brown paper muslin. He wore a dark blue silk blouse, and in the streets on cold days a short jacket of Astrakhan fur. He wore also a pair of drawers of blue brocade gathered tightly over his calves and ankles. His manner was urbane, although quite serious. He spoke French and English fluently. In brief, I doubt if you could have found the equal of this Pagan shopkeeper among the Christian traders of San Francisco.

DEFOE'S CONTEMPT OF CHINA.

Chinamen made their way into English literature long before Ah Sin, or Wan Lee, or Hop Sing was born. You can find several of them in the second part of "Robinson Crusoe," where, I am afraid, little that is good is said, either of the people or the country:—

There's not a fortified town in *China* (Robinson Crusoe assures us) could hold out for one month against the Batteries and Attacks of an *European* Army; and at the same Time, all the Armies in *China* could never take such a Town as *Dunkirk*, provided it was [not starv'd; no, not in Ten Years' Siege. They have Fire-Arms 'tis true, but they are awkward, clumsy, and uncertain in going off: They have Powder, but it is of no Strength: They have neither Discipline in the Field, Exercise to their Arms, Skill to attack, or Temper to retreat; and, therefore, I must confess, it seem'd strange to me, when I came Home, and heard our People say such fine Things of the Power, Riches, Glory, Magnificence, and Trade of the *Chinese*, because I saw, and knew that they were a contemptible Herd or Crowd of ignorant sordid Slaves, subjected to a Government qualified only to rule such a People.

Perhaps in these days the Chinese mind was occupied more with other matters than the business of war, to which Robinson Crusoe and his fellow-Christians paid so much attention.

GOLDSMITH'S MANDARIN.

Fum-Hoam is a Chinaman whose name has been made familiar by Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World." But Fum-Hoam was known to English readers 25 years before Goldsmith's book was published. He was, if authority is to be accepted, the creation of a Frenchman named Guellette, and he came to England in a book called "Chinese Tales, or the Wonderful Adventures of the Mandarin Fum-Hoam, translated (not from the Chinese, but from the French) by Bishop Percy. Goldsmith evidently liked Fum-Hoam's names. He appointed him First President of the Ceremonial Academy at Peking, and made him the recipient of the delightful letters written by Lien Chi. And Lien Chi, too, travelled in this country before he began to write the letters Goldsmith has communicated to

(*Continued on next Column*).

us." Three years before the publication of the "Citizen of the World," there appeared Horace Walpole's witty satire on the execution of Admiral Byng, entitled "A Letter from Xo-Ho, a Chinese philosopher at London, to his friend Lien Chi at Peking."

Victorian novelists seem to have believed that China is too far away to be interesting, and James Payn's "By Proxy" is the only Victorian novel with a real Chinese interest that I can remember. It opens with an account of the adventures of two Englishmen, Arthur Conway and Ralph Pennicuick, who are travelling in Northern China. Pennicuick is arrogant in manner, and contemptuous of everything Chinese. He brings disaster on the party by attempting to steal the Shay-le, a sacred relic of Buddha. For this crime he is sentenced to death, but Conway, in accordance with Chinese custom, is allowed to take the place of his friend. The descriptions of Chinese scenery and habits are, I will not say, accurate, for I do not know, but at least convincing. And the same is true of Fu-chow, the captain of the escort of Chinese soldiers; of Hwanghi, the red-button mandarin; and of Sheer Singh, the gaoler. James Payn is a novelist who has passed out of vogue, though most readers of "By Proxy" will, I fancy, agree with me that this neglect is undeserved.

DICKENS AND CHINA.

Dickens, too, mentions China and Chinamen sometimes in his novels. In "Pickwick" we hear of the "copious review of a work on Chinese metaphysics," which appeared in the *Eatanswill Gazette*, the writer of which obtained his information by reading the "Encyclopædia Britannica"—"he read for metaphysics under the letter M. and for China under the letter C., and combined his information." Arthur Clennam's father, in "Little Dorrit," went to China to take care of the business there while his wife managed it at home. In the opening chapter of "Edwin Drood" we encounter a Chinaman in the opium den, and later in the book Princess Puffer contrasts her establishment with that of "Jack Chinaman t'other side the court. He ain't got the true secret of mixing, though he charges as much as me that has, and more if he can get it." Considering, however, that there are about 350 millions of Chinese in fact, it is to be regretted there are not a more representative number of them in English fiction.

WIRELESS TO AUSTRALIA.

HOW THE NEW STATIONS IN LINCOLNSHIRE WILL WORK.

The Postmaster-General's announcement that a site at Winthorpe, near Skegness, and another site at Grimsby have been put in the hands of the contractors in connection with the beam wireless services between England and Australia and India, marks a new advance towards wireless telegraphic communication with the furthest Dominions of the British Empire.

Work has already begun on two other stations at Bodmin and Bridgewater for beam communication with Canada and South Africa, while similar stations are in course of erection in Canada, between Montreal and Quebec, in South Africa, near Capetown, in Australia, and in India.

These new stations will be used purely for commercial telegrams, and will work separately, having no connection with the Rugby station now rapidly nearing completion.

ENORMOUS POWER.

"The Rugby station," stated an official of the G.P.O. on August 13th, "is for worldwide use. Being a station of enormous power, it can transmit to and pick up messages from almost any station in the world. There will also be experimental apparatus set up for use in connection with the proposed telephonic communication with Rocky Point and the East coast towns of America.

"Until, however, experiments prove successful this apparatus will not be for public use, except for telegrams.

"Soon after work was in hand at Rugby, the G.P.O. was approached by the Marconi Company with their new system of directional short-wave transmission, and it was decided to experiment with that system as a means of far distant communication. As soon as the Dominions decided to erect experimental stations, the decision was arrived at to carry on a similar policy here. Therefore we are erecting two sets of two stations, each station having two sets of apparatus, one for reception and the other for transmission.

"This does not mean, however, that Rugby will become a white elephant. Rugby will be kept very busy, for it will be able to transmit at all times and under most conditions, and to most stations in the world."

The work at the giant station at Rugby is proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that it will be ready for trials in November or early December, and the engineers are already talking of "getting the juice" into the aerials.

ARMS POSSESSION.

SERIES OF CASES AT KOWLOON.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton and Mr. R. A. D. Forrest sat in conjunction at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday when a series of cases of possession of arms were dealt with.

The first case was that of a Chinese cook who was charged with the possession of a revolver. The evidence was that defendant was accosted in Mongkok Road on August 16th and when two constables attempted to search him, he bolted.

In the chase he threw away a revolver which being recovered was found to be fully loaded.

Accused denied possession and said that he had been wrongfully accused. He stated that he was passing by when two men ran past him and threw the revolver in the roadway. Immediately afterwards the police came up and arrested him.

When it was pointed out to him that it was very late in the night when he was apprehended he stated that he was returning from a visit to a friend at Sham Shui Po.

He was found guilty and sentenced to four years with hard labour, the sentence to begin from the 16th August, the day of his arrest.

A QUANDARY.

The next two cases, in the first of which a Chinese was charged with the possession of a dagger, and the other in which four men were charged with possession of two revolvers and one dagger, were relative.

Sergeant Flattery stated that the accused in the second case were arrested at 4.15 a.m. on September 1st in a matshed at Shum Luk village, near the Taipo Road. He and a party of detectives had been led there by the defendant in the first case who had been arrested in a wooden hut at Shum Shah Wan on the previous day. In the garden near the matshed where the four men were sleeping, two loaded revolvers and a dagger were found concealed underneath an old flower pot.

The Magistrates decided to hear the cases singly.

STORY OF A QUARREL.

Wong Fai, was charged with the possession of a dagger.

Sergeant Flattery said that he had received information and in consequence visited the wooden hut at Shum Shah Wan. There he saw prisoner and the principal tenant of the hut. A Chinese constable, eventually found the dagger stuck in the side of the hut.

The Chinese constable said that he received the information that defendant had a dagger from Lau Hing, the principal tenant. When he found the dagger the principal tenant pointed to defendant, saying that the dagger was his, whereupon accused said "Old man, do not go against me." Continuing, the constable said that accused admitted that the dagger was his. Replying to Mr. Hamilton, he said that he had not cautioned him before questioning him. His Worship then pointed out that the statement was therefore inadmissible.

Lau Hing, the principal tenant, said that defendant had lived in the hut for about a month and he had tried to turn him out, but he would not go. He had a quarrel with accused, and the latter threatened him with the dagger. He then reported the matter to the police. Continuing, he said accused used to go out every night with the dagger in his possession.

When asked by Mr. Hamilton why he had not reported before the quarrel, that accused had a dagger, witness gave no satisfactory reply.

Accused said that witness's wife had borrowed $10 from him and he demanded repayment from witness. Witness wished to evade paying it, and therefore sought to get him into trouble.

When he was asked whether he had taken the police to the matshed at Shum Luk village in consequence of which four other men were arrested, he resolutely denied it.

Sergeant Flattery was recalled and reiterated his former assertion. He was also corroborated by a Chinese detective.

Mr. Hamilton: You are positive?

Witness: I am very certain of it, because on the way I was afraid that he might try to get away, and I put a rope around his waist, so that I might hold him.

The Magistrates then ordered the four other accused, who were seated in the dock to be taken to the cells.

Mr. Hamilton: Again, is it a fact that you took the police to this village. You cannot be heard from the cells.

Accused: I took the police there.

THREE YEARS' GAOL.

Mr. Hamilton said that he and his colleague were of the opinion that a conviction should be registered. The principal tenant was very malevolent, and under other circumstances they would not have convicted. However, he had deliberately lied when he said that he did not take the police to the other matshed, and apparently the only reason was that he foresaw the next question which would be asked him: as to how he knew of another gang who had arms. They must, therefore, convict. Sentence of three years with hard labour was passed. Accused's record showed that he had been banished for life to Canton from the Straits Settlements.

A DR. BARNADO.

The four other men were then charged. Two of them, in their statements, had admitted ownership of the revolvers. In the dock they denied possession.

The first accused said he had only recently come to Hongkong. He came down from the country after receiving a letter from a man named Ho Min. "There is good business down here, Ho Min had stated," there is a good price being paid for chickens, and look at the price of pork. We will go up to Shumchun and bring down pigs. It will be good business."

The second prisoner said that he arrived from the country in August. He had come by train from Shumchun. He had no work, and a man named Mok Sum had told him to go to the matshed to sleep.

The two other accused also stated that Mok Sum had given them permission to sleep in the shed.

Mr. Hamilton: This man, Mok Sum, is certainly a Dr. Barnardo!

The first two accused were each sentenced to four years with hard labour. The others were discharged.

CHINESE PRISONER'S DEATH.

Major C. Willson, sitting as Coroner at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Tsang Fuk, a prisoner at the Victoria Gaol who was undergoing a term of three years' imprisonment, having been sentenced on January 19th, under the Banishment Ordinance.

The Jury which comprised Messrs. E. A. Lees (foreman) H. Low, and C. Hyman, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict of "death from natural causes due to tuberculosis aggravated by valvular disease of the heart."

THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

BRADFORD REPORT.

Describing the Bradford market on July 31st Messrs. Robert Barbour & Brothers state:—

The opening of the fourth series of Colonial wool auction sales in London this month which comprised a catalogued quantity of 142,000 bales was marked as anticipated and with but few exceptions by advanced rates. The large majority of the daily offerings were keenly contested for by home and foreign buyers whose attendance and biddings were much above the average. The classes in most request were varieties of fine to medium Merino wools and different grades of Crossbreds for which the demand was unusually active. The actual sales recorded were 72,000 bales for the Continent, 40,000 for home consumption and over 2,000 bales on American account the remainder being held over till next series. British wools have maintained firm quotations with a fair amount of business. In yarns spinners have enjoyed in some cases an improved turnover but the prices realized were little in excess of the cost of production. Stocks have recently accumulated and until these are considerably reduced prospects can hardly be considered satisfactory.

The dress goods trade shows little change in plain fabrics but in fancies of the latest novelties and fashionable styles a fair amount of activity is in evidence. Makers of woollen and worsted piece goods for clothing requirements are not busy and much machinery is only running half time. Blankets have been in better call than last month. Travelling rugs quiet. Operations in carpets so far are worse than they have been for one or two years; past and present prospects offer no signs of improvement. No movement of any importance has taken place in flannels and what small trade there is doing is confined to immediate requirements. Summer flannels which were expected to sell freely have been most disappointing.

There is no change of moment in the Far Eastern markets and quotations generally are in favour of the purchaser. A very disturbing element in the different centres of the wool industry is the wages dispute which has assumed most serious developments.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR "COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE."

THESE ORDERS CANNOT BE FILLED BECAUSE MOST OF THE ISSUES HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH.
AUGUST 22ND.
AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 22nd contains the report of Mr. Hellstrom's lecture on the Bolskevik policy in Canton; the report of the meeting held to re-form the Hongkong Branch of the China Association and the account of the attempt of the Chinese soldiers to loot junks at Shataukok and the intervention of H.M.S. "Foxglove."

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

BACK COPIES OF THE ISSUES ENUMERATED ONLY CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED. TO SECURE THE REGULAR DELIVERY OF THE WEEKLY IN FUTURE, EITHER IN HONGKONG OR TO ANY ADDRESS IN ENGLAND, SUBSCRIPTION ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, July 27th.

Winter sports costumes, this season, are divided into two categories; those which have skirts or apologies for skirts for wear over the trousers, and those which have none. The trousers are *de rigeur*, and any woman who doesn't wear them for skating or ski-ing can simply consider herself lost in the outer darkness of dowdiness.

KASHA AND TRICOT.

Of sports costumes of all kinds, there are two distinctions: those which are of kasha and those which are of tricot. Either material can be worn in perfect safety by those who would not dare to offend Dame Fashion by donning something she has not sanctioned. Kasha is ideal for winter sports wear, as it is soft, light and warm and therefore peculiarly adaptable for clothes which need as much as possible to combine these three qualifications. As Rodier, the originator of kasha, has been kind enough this season to create a hundred and fifty new patterns of his clever fabric, women of the day are able to clad themselves fitly and becomingly as well as warmly.

"WHITE MAJOR."

I was present at a parade of winter sports fashions last week, and remarked more than anything an innovation in the way of white costumes. I have heard many fashion critics contend that white wool costumes do not look nearly so attractive against a background of snow as do the more brilliantly coloured ones. This, of course, is a matter for individual taste. The snow and the white wool offer what one might term a symphony in white major which is at once subtle and fascinating and must appeal to those who have a penchant for original effects. Some of these white costumes I saw last week were finished with bands of white rabbit. One notable suit was composed of a white kasha jumper, a pair of white kasha trousers buttoning below the knees, a white kasha skirt, made flat back and front and with pleated panels let into the sides to allow for movement, a white rabbit fur jacket which descended well onto the hips and a white kasha close-fitting cap finished with a band of white rabbit fur. The stockings were hand knitted of white wool and the shoes were of white buckskin, which, being slightly blnish in tone, added another note to the symphony in white.

For those who would naturally prefer bright coloured effects, there was a suit in natural colour Kasha (a light, yellowish beige) showing a long-waisted jacket, a pair of trousers buttoning below the knees, a skirt of rainbow striped kasha and golf stockings hand knitted of beige coloured wool, which rolled over so as to cover up the lower end of the trousers. The cap was of kasha the same as the costume and it, like the pockets and the collar of the jacket, was finished with a band of rainbow striped kasha.

CLOTHES FOR SPORTS.

There is more or less a standard model for Alpine sports costumes, no doubt because skating and ski-ing demand above all else a certain freedom of movement and this is only obtainable when certain lines have been adhered to. The jumper blouse with a collar capable of buttoning up closely about the throat, long sleeves buttoning closely about the wrists, a pair of trousers buttoning below the knees, two pairs of stockings, one pair which, like golf stockings, reach to just below the knees where they turn over, the second pair to roll over the top of high shoes and keep snow from working its way into them, a scarf and a close-fitting cap are the actual necessities which constitute a sports outfit these days. The skirt is quite optional. Probably the most attractive skirts are those which are split at each side so as to give ample room for the wearer to execute the biplane glide, the spread eagle or any other fantastic figure she may wish to indulge in. These panel skirts may reach no lower than the knees. They may be of cross-striped kasha, or of plain kasha; they may be weighted with a band of fur laid across the lower edge, or they may be finished with a plain hem. In any case, they are practical and look most charming, and it must be admitted, even by the most modern and daring, that they look just a scrap more graceful than the uncovered trousers.

BEIGE AND BLUE.

The costumes of tricot are not quite as warm as those of kasha. They may be a trifle more flexible, but a well-cut kasha costume affords all the freedom of movement needed by the active sportswoman, and one of the disadvantages of tricot is that it is porous and apt, therefore, to let in the cool wind. However, tricot can be made up into the most attractive of costumes. One which I noticed at a recent parade was a charming composition of beige and blue shades, with brush wool and plain yarn forming the ensemble. The blouse was in a peri-winkle shade of plain yarn and the collar, cuffs and band about the hips showed a checked effect of blue and beige, the beige being of brush wool which blurred the checks most effectively. The jacket, which buttoned up and showed nothing but the rolled collar of the jumper underneath, was of the beige brush wool and was bordered with the same check effect of blue and beige. The golf stockings were of beige brush wool, rooling over below the knees to show blue checks, whilst the cap and the scarf, both of beige brush wool, were also finished off with a border of the blue checks.

CHEVRON EFFECTS.

Chevron effects have been introduced into a number of sweaters this season, and many patterns have also been made charming by combining two or three colours. Where plain colours have not been chosen designers have kept fairly consistently to a use of stripes or checks.

CRUSHED RASPBERRY KASHA.

Colours also have their interest. A peculiar crushed raspberry shade in kasha has been tremendously popular. Many of the smartest costumes have been made of kasha in this shade and finished with deep bands of the long, fluffy white fur of the hare, dyed a deep raspberry shade to match. Chinese red, Rodier red (an extremely brilliant version of this colour), almond green, hunter's green, cobalt blue, smoke blue, citron yellow rosewood, chestnut brown and heliotrope purple have all been introduced into the costumes which are destined to appear against the snow of the Alps this year. The white costumes are really charming, but they are only for the woman of such brilliant complexion that she is capable of lighting up their colourless exquisiteness. One such costume I admired at Cyber's parade, was of pure white kasha, except for the skirt which was in a brilliant crimson shade; it had been designed for a woman with dark hair and a ruddy complexion which, under the vigorous exercise of skating and the bracing air of the snow wind would show the most glowing of cheeks. A white cap, a white jumper, white stockings and black shoes and the crimson skirt made a striking composition for the rosy-cheeked wearer for whom it was destined. And when speaking of rosy cheeks, I mean really and honestly rosy cheeks, not the blush that comes out of the little round box, for one of the unwritten laws of Alpine resorts is that all make-up shall be left behind in Paris, and only the cold cream and powder which common humanity could not find it possible to refuse, be applied. Therefore, when choosing their sporting outfits, Parisiennes take into careful account the natural colour their cheeks will be when exercise and snow air combined will have whipped some life into them. If they are naturally so pale, that no amount of exercise will colour their cheeks, they choose citron yellow, raspberry or wisteria purple for their costume; if they have blue eyes which will naturally glow a deeper blue in the heat of exercise, they will choose a costume in the new shade of periwinkle blue; those with a deep olive skin which will be sure to glow red in an Alpine altitude will choose one of the beige, scarlet or orange colour schemes.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 a.m., by our surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong 10th September, 1925. [2626

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Pakhoi	Soochow	Canton
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Antung	Hankow	Nanning
Manchurian Trade Ctres	Yochow	Wuchow
	Shasi	E'Chanwan
Newchwang	Ichang	Pakhoi
Dairen	Chungking	Hoihow
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Tsinanfu	Santuao	Samsao
Mukden	Foochow	Tengyueh
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NOVEL PUNISHMENTS.

HOW A MISCHIEF-MAKING WOMAN WAS CURED.

The Lord Chief Justice, speaking recently at the International Prison Congress, said: "There are few more effectual ways of manufacturing criminals than to send young offenders to prison." He might, had he so wished, have gone on to mention some of the curious forms which punishment has taken in the effort to evade the "prison stigma."

Most of such curiosities have their origin in the effort to "make the punishment fit the crime," and, as is natural, they have been more often used in cases of youthful offenders than of those of more mature years. Quite recently, for example, two London boys were shown the birch, and, after a suitable homily from the magistrate on their good fortune in escaping the feel as well as the sight of it, were placed on probation.

This is on a par with the punishment which Mr. Dickson, when he was magistrate at the Thames Police Court, once awarded to an offender who had twice been guilty of pilfering small amounts from his employer's till. Desirous of reforming the boy if possible Mr. Dickinson, after pointing out to him the inevitable result if he did not mend his ways, ordered a warder to take him down to the cells, show him what they were like, and lock him in for a few minutes. So effective was this treatment that the offender burst into tears and, upon being released, promised fervently to turn over a new leaf—a promise which, so far as the police records were able to trace, he faithfully kept.

More recently, two lads in South Wales who were charged with using obscene language were ordered to attend the court every morning and to spend an hour reading the Bible under the direction of the court missionary.

It is in America, however, that these efforts to discover appropriate punishment have been carried farthest, and in some cases the results have been more amusing to the onlooker than salutary to the offender, or so at least it seems to the British observer. There is on record, for example, the case of a woman in one of the Middle West States who, for spreading slander regarding her neighbours, was ordered to perambulate the town every day for a fortnight. She was escorted by a policeman, and whenever she met one of those whom she had slandered she had to stop him, apologise, declare that she realised that there was no truth in her accusations and promise better behaviour in future.

Even more surprising was the decision of a judge in Ohio that boys who had been guilty of writing obscene words on a wall should be escorted thither by a police officer and there be made to lick off the offending sentence.

There was also the case of five negroes in New Orleans who were accused of gambling with dice in the streets, and who were ordered to "throw" for their punishments. The winner, who threw two sixes, escaped with seven days, but the loser, who only managed a one and a two, was imprisoned for two months.

Punishments such as this, it would seem, tend to become ludicrous and so to defeat their own objects, but there is much to be said for the recent report that Indianapolis has decided that reckless drivers, who cause fatal accidents, shall, in future, be forced to spend an hour in the morgue, alone with the body of their victim.

LONDON CLOTHES.

WHAT U.S. TOURISTS TAKE HOME.

The special train which took passengers from London to Southampton on August 8th to join the Cunard liner *Aquitania*, bound for New York, carried a record quantity of baggage. This was in addition to what was sent off in advance by the usual luggage train.

The cause was the purchases by many Americans on their way home, mainly clothes.

There were hundreds of hat-boxes, and some women with half a dozen each insisted upon looking after them themselves.

Asked by a *Daily Mail* reporter where the hats had been purchased, a smartly dressed American woman replied "They were bought in London and Paris—mostly in London—and we are taking them home because your styles in millinery are much better than ours. Paris may be the place for gowns, but for hats it is London for me."

"I would say gowns, too," interposed a companion. Indicating a pile of dressmakers' cardboard boxes, she said, "That was my rush order at one of your big stores. I have bought clothes over here quite often, and I prefer to do all my shopping in London because I can get better suited than in Paris."

Many of the men passengers in the *Aquitania* had suitcases filled with clothes bought in London.

The champion mother and champion baby of the world, Mrs. N. A. MacDonald, and Neil John MacDonald, were the guests of honour recently of the Calgary Rotary Club, which presented to the proud parents a large photograph of mother and baby. Not only will the parents receive due recognition from the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, but the city of Calgary will receive an engraved shield, indicating that Calgary's baby and mother are the best in the empire.

HOBBS AND GRACE.

THE MASTER OF THE CHAMPION AND HIS 126 CENTURIES.

[BY J. A. H. CATTON.]

When William Gilbert Grace was gathered to his fathers his record of 126 scores of one hundred and upwards in first-class cricket matches was deemed unassailable.

Those who stood round the grave at Elmer's End agreed that they never would look upon his like again. But John Berry Hobbs has equalled the number of centuries compiled by The Champion, The Leviathan, and The Old Man. Such titles of admiration and affection were bestowed upon him. Now that Hobbs is bracketed with Grace, whose figure and personality stood for Cricket in the popular imagination of the world of his day, and will assuredly surpass him, what will the phrase-makers say of the master of the champion?

The history of sport shows that there is perpetual change. There is no finality, for no limit has yet been set to man's powers. Hobbs may create figures which will tax the talents of future generations, but it is quite possible that even his record, whatever it may be, will some day be surpassed. Then those who will succeed to our places will be discussing whether Aristos was as good as Hobbs.

How will they be able to decide the question? No more satisfactorily than we can compare Hobbs with Grace, or Grace with Mynn, or Mynn with the heroes of Hambledon.

MAGICIAN OF THE WILLOW.

There is no satisfactory solution to such problems as these. But let it be said that Grace was the great magician of the willow wand in his era. Had there not been a Grace there would never have been Hobbs, for Grace made Cricket; by his magnetism established the county clubs on a stable basis; and invented strokes and developed batsmanship by which Hobbs and hosts like him have benefited.

But this remains that Hobbs has equalled the magician himself. Now he has 126 centuries writ large opposite his name. When Tom Hayward reached 100 centuries eighteen years after Grace, young Hobbs had between 40 and 50 such mammoth scores to his credit.

In 1922 Hobbs passed the 94 centuries of C. B. Fry, and in 1923 he drew abreast of Tom Hayward. Next he passed Hayward, and since that eventful day has been in pursuit of Grace's achievement.

At length the ambition of his life has been realised. Nor can cricketers accept the idea that Hobbs has set any limit to his mighty deeds. Did he not the other night speak lightly of 150 or even 200 centuries? If he plays as long as Grace there is no knowing what he may do. Dame Nature may have a word to say in the argument, for Grace was a giant, and had a giant's strength. Hobbs has not his physical calibre—but that is his only handicap.

WORLD-WIDE HARVEST.

The 126 centuries of Hobbs may be presented in the form of a synopsis, thus:—

Australia.—187, 178, 126,* 107, 123, 122, 115, 154, 119.
South Africa.—187, 211.
The Gentlemen.—154* 156, 120,* 113, 116, 138, 140, 105, 118, 140.
Essex.—155, 102, 130, 215,* 102, 129, 107.
Derbyshire.—133, 118.*
Glamorgan.—109.
Gloucester.—133, 113, 107, 141, 143, 139, 105, 104.
Hampshire.—135, 161, 205, 162, 109, 163, 109.
Kent.—155, 106, 115, 122, 102, 132, 105.
Lancashire.—117, 111, 142, 108, 102, 104.
Leicester.—116, 127, 134, 145.
Middlesex.—103, 144,* 215, 128, 112, 136.
Notts.—117,* 104, 226, 151,* 105, 203,* 105, 189.
Northants.—125, 136,* 114.
Somerset.—116,* 111, 101.
Sussex.—110.
Warwickshire.—150,* 160, 100, 159, 122, 183, 122, 101, 168, 120, 215.
Worcester.—162,* 125, 166,* 110, 184, 126.
Yorkshire.—202, 100, 112, 172,* 101, 100.
Oxford University.—102, 119.
Cambridge University.—104, 143.*
Australian Imperial Forces.—205.*
New South Wales.—112.
Tasmania.—104.
Victoria.—115, 131.
Cape Province.—170.
Griqualand West.—141.
Natal.—163.
Transvaal.—131,* 137, 102.
Western Province.—114.
Gentlemen of the South.—115.
Lord Londesborough's XI.—117.*
Scotland.—150.*

A more detailed examination will show that 89 of these fine scores have been hit for his county of Surrey, 12 for the M.C.C., 11 for England, 10 for the Players against the Gentlemen, 3 for The Rest of England against the county champions, and one for the Players of the South.

No fewer than 48 of these centuries by Hobbs have been obtained on the pastures of Kennington Oval and 9 at Lord's. Even 6 have been made at Melbourne.

Every county called first-class has suffered from the bat of Hobbs. And every country where cricket is a national game has had to recognise his greatness. Neither changes of climate, varieties of wickets, the strangeness of his surroundings, nor unfamiliarity with the bowling has been able to diminish his facility and fertility.

SUPERIOR TO CIRCUMSTANCE.

It has been said that this man was best in Australia, and that some other cricketer was never so good as in England, Hobbs has been himself, supreme and gorgeous, everywhere.

When the war came Hobbs had only hit 61 centuries. There was no first-class cricket in 1915-16-17-18. Many a man lost his skill and never found it after such an interval. But in 1919 the glory of Hobbs was not dimmed. He shone as refulgently as ever.

Time and anxiety had not affected his keen vision, his unclouded judgment and the cunning of his hands and feet. Not even his severe illness of 1921 undermined his position and his power to maintain it. The man has risen superior to all circumstances and environments.

Whereas Grace was occupied with cricket for 40 seasons in England and two campaigns in Australia, Hobbs has only played in 17 summers in this country, and in six tours in Australia and South Africa. The difference is amazing.

Up to the time that Grace hit his 126th century he had taken part in 1362 completed innings for 54,346 runs, yielding an average of 39.99.

At the close of the recent match between Surrey and Leicestershire at the Oval Hobbs had played only 912 completed innings and made 42,266 runs, which gives him an average of 46.36. Such figures are amazing, and no doubt some of the *cognoscenti* will repeat what they said when Hayward hit his one hundredth hundred—that every variety of bowling has, since 1880, been made easy by modern wickets.

A TAMER OF BOWLERS.

Grace declared that in first-class matches he had good wickets. He himself said as much. He may have had more accurate bowling, and bowlers who were fresher and less fatigued than in these days of six or seven matches on almost every day of the season. But let us not trouble ourselves about these refinements of criticism; differences that never can be adjusted or correlated.

The cardinal fact to emphasise is that Hobbs, with a comparatively frail physique, has travelled far wider than the mighty doctor, and has toiled day in and day out and never yet found a bowler that he could not tame.

The point for us to remember is that Grace hit his last century in a big match in 1904, when he was 56 years of age, that he had the strength to make in succession such huge scores as 344, 177, and 318 not out, and that he took nearly 2,900 wickets in first-class matches.

Hobbs can never accomplish the like of this, and could not reasonably be expected to do so. The fact that Hobbs has been able to equal the number of centuries of such a wonderful man is triumph enough. Let us be content with the splendid performances that the best batsman in the world during his day has been able to accomplish.

Grace hit his first century on The Oval. So did Hobbs. Grace hit his one hundredth century against Somerset. So did Hobbs. Grace won immortal renown. So has Hobbs. Grace had many advantages. Hobbs has suffered from serious drawbacks, and yet has made an equal roll of centuries in less than half the period covered by "W. G."

Grace is not dethroned, but Hobbs sits beside him.

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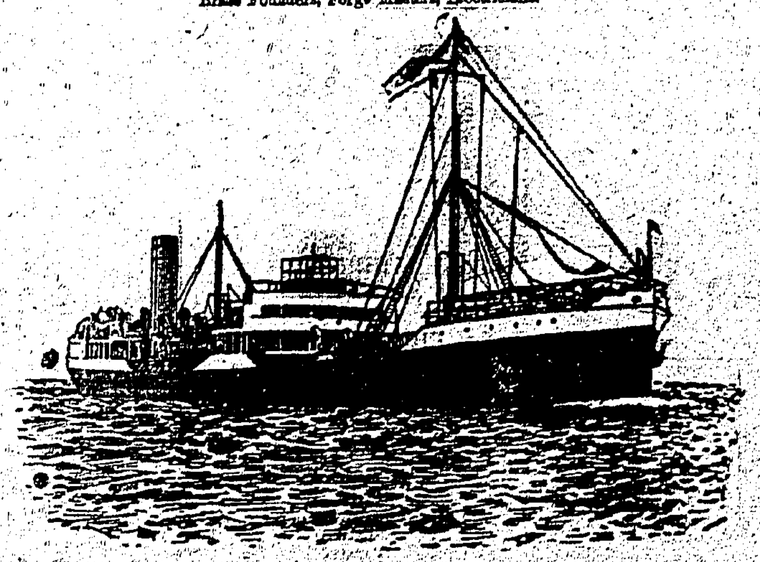

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

September 13th.

Kingyuan, British str., 1,534 tons, Capt. R. Stephens, from Singapore and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21.—B. & S.

Sumedono Maru, Japanese str., 3,188 tons, Capt. J. Yasuda, from San Pedro and Karatsu, with a general cargo and kerosine oil, lying at Laichikok.—O.S.K.

September 14th.

Achilles, British str., 7,179 tons, Capt. R. Hill, from Tacoma and Miike, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3.—B. & S.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 1,260 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Keelung and Swatow, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C19.—O.S.K.

D. Scheer, German str., 5,125 tons, Capt. Holtring, from Manila, with 650 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Reuter Brockelmann.

Haruna-san Maru, Japanese str., 1,867 tons, Capt. M. Matsubayashi, from Miike, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B30.—M.B.K.

President Hayes, American str., 6,195 tons, Capt. Fred E. Anderson, from San Francisco, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Tamba Maru, Japanese str., 3,570 tons, Capt. Juro Fujisawa, from Bombay and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.

Van Cloon, Dutch str., 2,689 tons, Capt. G. Hagensieker, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

September 14th.

President Hayes, for Manila.
Hector, for Shanghai.
Lai Sang, for Kobe.
Dewanggee, for Hoihow.
Tamba Maru, for Shanghai.
Scheer, for Shanghai.
Aizawa Maru, for Whampoa.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed the total number of vessels in the harbour to be 92, of which 52 were British.

For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were seven arrivals, of which two were British, one American, one Dutch, two Japanese and one Chinese. Departures for the same period numbered five.

The arrivals were the s.s. *Kingyuan* from Singapore and Hoihow with 270 tons of firewood, 28 tons of general cargo, 560 bullocks, 40 pigs and mail; the s.s. *Achilles* from Tacoma and Miike with 1,693 tons of timber and flour and mail; the s.s. *President Hayes* from San Francisco and Shanghai with 419 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Van Cloon* from Amoy with 49 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Sumedono Maru* from San Pedro and Karatsu with 4,561 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Haruna-san Maru* from Miike and Matsushima with 4,037 tons of coal and the s.s. *Tung Tuck* from Whampoa.

The departures for the above period were the s.s. *Sungshan Maru* for Swatow; the s.s. *Tung Tuck* for Hongay; the s.s. *Hwan Maru* for Swatow; the s.s. *Kochi Maru* for Batu Pahat and the s.s. *Ting Sang* for Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 23rd.
Schlesien (N.D.L.), due to-day.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *President Hayes*, on September 14th:—Mr. Robert Dor, Miss D. Eveleigh, Mr. F. Hardivillier, Mr. Richard Luther, Mrs. G. T. Alden and child, Mr. C. A. Clark, Mrs. Chas. A. Cook, Mrs. H. A. Baume, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Cottingham, Mr. H. V. Crawford, Mr. F. Hamowy, Mr. Dan Hardie, Mr. T. H. Lowry, Miss L. C. Moore, Mr. D. H. Steinmetz, Mr. A. T. Tonagbanua, Mr. L. N. Weltner, Mr. C. Talbot, Mr. C. C. Cline, Mr. A. R Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Acevedo and daughter, Mr. H. Bahlsen, Mrs. E. M. Hathaway, Mrs. L. B. Jones, Mrs. M. Michel and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Morley and child, Mrs. J. S. Parmelee, Mr. G. F. Sanderson, Dr. E. Williams, and Miss Ida Williams.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* which left Hongkong on August 20th (instead of August 19th, as previously advised), arrived at Vancouver on September 9th, between 8 and 10 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Manila on September 13th at 11.30 a.m., left at 7 a.m. on September 14th, and is due at Hongkong at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Malwa* left Singapore for this port on September 13th at 10.30 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on September 17th at about 10 a.m.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Soudan* left Singapore for this port on September 13th at 6 a.m., and is due here on September 18th at about 8 a.m.

The M.M. s.s. *Amboise* from Shanghai, is due to arrive here to-morrow at daylight instead of to-day, and will sail for Saigon at noon.

The M.M. s.s. *Porthos* from Saigon, is due to arrive on September 17th in the morning, instead of the 16th and her sailing for Shanghai will take place the same day in the afternoon.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 14th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.72	29.73	29.70
Temperature ...	88	79	88
Humidity ...	60	63	54
Wind Direction...	N	ENE	N
" Force ...	1	2	2
Weather	C	C	B
Rain	0.20	0.00	0.00

Hightest open-air Temperature on 13th ... 88
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th ... 79

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 15th to 21st, 1925.

Days of Week	Days of Month.	High Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	15	m 7 22	6 6	m 1 9	4 0
		9 7 a	5 0	2 26 a	1 8
Wed.	16	m 7 57	6 8	m 1 48	3 7
		9 22 a	5 2	2 56 a	1 7
Thur.	17	m 8 31	6 9	m 2 24	3 3
		9 38 a	5 4	3 25 a	1 7
Fri.	18	m 9 6	7 0	m 2 59	3 0
		9 56 a	5 6	3 53 a	1 7
Satur.	19	m 9 42	7 0	m 3 34	2 6
		10 17 a	5 9	4 20 a	1 9
Sun.	20	m 10 19	6 9	m 4 11	2 4
		10 41 a	6 2	4 47 a	2 3
Mon.	21	m 10 58	6 5	m 4 51	2 2
		11 8 a	6 4	5 15 a	2 6

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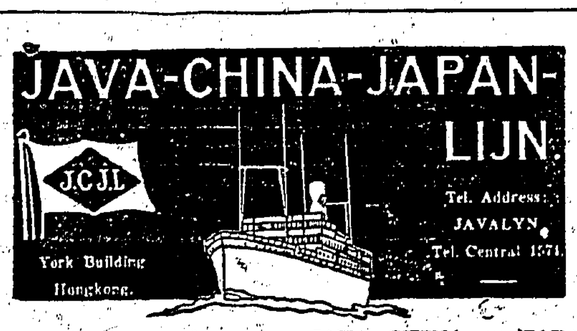
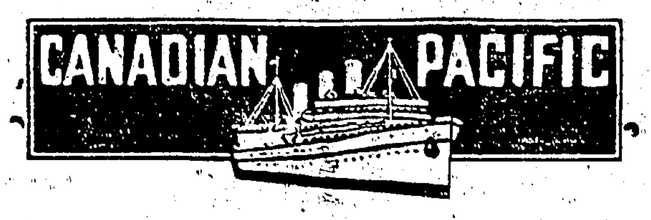


REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TANGISTAN	JAVA	In Port	—	—
ARMANESTAN	JAVA	"	—	—
SAWAH-LOENTO	JAVA via AMOY	15th Sept.	—	—
GORJIJSTAN	JAVA	19th "	—	—
TJILIWONG	JAVA via MANILA	20th "	22nd Sept.	AMOY, S'HAI & N. CHINA
TJISALAK	BATAVIA	20th "	22nd "	SHANGHAI
TJIKARANG	SHANGHAI	21st "	24th "	BATAVIA
TJIBESAR	JAPAN	28th "	3rd Oct.	BATAVIA
ENGGANO	JAVA	30th "	—	—
TJIKINI	AMOY	4th Oct.	6th Oct.	M'SAR. & JAVA
TOBA	JAVA	5th "	—	—

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



THE
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
WILL SAIL FROM
HONGKONG
AT
5.00 p.m., THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 17th, 1925.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS [15

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
Through passage rates to Europe via America G.$400, G.$420, G.$440
IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Sept. at D.L.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Oct.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports
HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Sept., at 5 p.m.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd September
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Oct.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
MAYEBASHI MARU ... Monday, 14th September
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MURORAN MARU ... Wednesday, 9th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TOYOOKA MARU ... Monday, 28th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Sept.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Sept.
TSUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Sept.
DELAGOA MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Sept.
For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2492. S. KINOSHITA, Manager. [5

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).
THE STEAMSHIP
"VAN CLOON"
Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI and PENANG, on the 16th September, 1925.
Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—$100.
In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Services to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.
Agents:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN,
Telephone 1574. YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"SUISANG"	...Saturday,	19th Sept., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI... ...	"KUMSANG"	...Saturday,	26th Sept., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"LAISANG"	...Saturday,	3rd Oct., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"HOSANG"	...Monday,	12th Oct., at 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	...EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	...EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	...EVERY SATURDAY From Both Ports
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	...EVERY SUNDAY From Both Ports
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE	...EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE	...EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	...EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215. [6

GLEN AND SHIRE
JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.
U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS. Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"GLENSHANE" ...	21st Sept.
"GLENAPP" ...	29th "
"CARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	15th Oct.
"GLENLUCE" ...	1st Nov.
"CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	12th "
"GLENBEG" ...	29th "

HOMEWARDS. Vessel.	Leaves H'kong.	Discharges
"GLENAMOY" ...	...	3rd Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For Freight or Further Particulars, please apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.
Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 22, and Central 1596. [11

AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE
Operated for UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD by ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER
THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO
FOR SEATTLE, ETC.
SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT GRANT" ...	...Sept. 18th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MADISON" ...	...Sept. 30th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ...	...Oct. 12th, 5.00 p.m.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110
FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ...	...Sept. 22nd, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ...	...Oct. 4th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY" ...	...Oct. 18th, 5.00 p.m.

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.
Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
Copies of this paper are on file in our Offices SEATTLE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK.
For Passage and Freight Booking apply to
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators.
Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 & 795. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building. [29

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.
The M/S. "AUSTRALIEN"
will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
On or about 28th September, 1925.

	Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Asia" ...	...	15th September	—
M/S. "Java" ...	...	15th October	—
M/S. "Afrika" ...	...	15th November	—
M/S. "Malaya" ...	...	10th December	—

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

To the Publisher
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"
14, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.
Please send me the "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."
from.....1925, to.....
addressed as follows:
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FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
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CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
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PRICE ... $1.75
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NEW YORK BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., LTD.)

s.s. "MALVERNIAN" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 19th September
s.s. "WALTON HALL" ... ... 7th October

BOSTON NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

m.v. "FORRESBANK"... ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 1st November

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., LTD.)

s.s. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... ... 27th September
FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £88. 2nd Class £60.
"B" 1st Class £90. 2nd Class £55.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

s.s. "SURAT" ... ...Middle November
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., LTD.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD. [13

Tel. Cent. 4791.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
Joint Service of the
BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "MALVERNIAN" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 19th Sept.
s.s. "TEUCER" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 29th Sept.
s.s. "WALTON HALL" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 7th Oct.
s.s. "EURYLOCHUS" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 19th Oct.

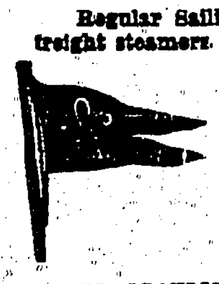
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON. 1

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... ... 30th Sept., 1925.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building. 21

Telephone Central 3167
Telegrams Furnessian

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It nourishes out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, oozing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or, Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, wracking, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of severer ills.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 2s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak W.N.S, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

PODOS SALE FOR FOOT TROUBLES. ALL CHEMISTS, STORES AND DRUGGISTS.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHYBER"	2,114	19th Sept., Noon.	Port Soudan, Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay
"KARMALA"	2,128	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	14th Oct.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KHIVA"	2,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	2,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	10th Dec.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	2,005	26th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
		1926	
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	2,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	2,089	20th Feb.	Mars., L'don., & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KHIVA"	2,135	20th Mar.	Mars., L'don., & A'werp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,006	30th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	9th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

"ARAFURA"	5,000	7th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	
"TANDA"	3,958	2nd Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	5,000	6th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	
"TANDA"	3,958	3rd Mar.	

The K. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolamonagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept., D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	19th Sept., Noon	Shanghai & Kobe
"TALAMBA"	8,018	20th Sept.	Kobe
"TALMA"	10,000	26th Sept	do.
"KHIVA"	2,135	2nd Oct.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	6,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"GARBETA"	5,317	17th Oct.	do.
"KALYAN"	2,144	1st Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	3,958	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	14th Nov.	S'hai., Moji & Kobe
"KASHGAR"	9005	28th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	2nd Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	2,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
		1926	
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Pier-la

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are advised that correspondence intended for Canton will, if superscribed "By Train," be transmitted in the mail closed at 8.15 a.m. daily and forwarded by the 9.15 train from Kowloon.

The Radio Office has reverted to its normal working hours, viz.:

G.P.O. Counter	8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Radio Office, 3rd floor, G.P.O. Building... ...	5 p.m. to 8 a.m.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.

Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.

Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
EUROPE via Negapatam (Papers London, 13th Aug.)	*Hailan* ...	16th Sept.
SHANGHAI	*Amboise* ...	16th Sept.
SAIGON	*Perthoe* ...	17th Sept.
MANILA	*Pres. Grant* ...	17th Sept.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters & Papers, London 20th Aug., & Parcels, 13th Aug.)	*Malwa* ...	17th Sept.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	*Pres. Madison* ...	21st Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Days	
Canton	*Tung On* ...	Tuesday, 15th,	7.00 A.M.
Canton (correspondence especially superscribed "By Train" only)	*Train* ...		8.15 A.M.
Hoihow and Tourane	*Dewawongse* ...		8.30 A.M.
Hoihow	*Batavia* ...		9.30 A.M.
Saigon, Straits Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Oct.	*Amboise* ...	Registration Letters	9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	*Sekur* ...		12.30 P.M.
Amoy	*Shantung* ...		2.30 P.M.
Hoihow	*New Wah* ...		5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Oct.	*Amboise* ...	Wednesday, 16th. Reg. Letters	9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Straits	*Van Cleon* ...		11.30 A.M.
Saigon and Bangkok	*Sekkow Maru* ...		12.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America and *EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 5th Oct.	*Emp. of Russia* ...	Parcels Reg. 17th, Letters	5.00 P.M. 9.15 A.M. 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong and Bangkok	*Kiungchow* ...		8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and *Japan...	*Malwa* ...		5.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ...	*Amakusa Maru* ...	Friday, 18th,	8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 8th Oct. & Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	*Pres. Grant* ...	Parcels Registration Letters	Noon 2.45 P.M. 3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Oct.	*Khyber* ...	Parcels Reg. 19th, Letters	5.00 P.M. 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	*Soudan* ...		10.00 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	*Sui Sang* ...		12.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Kaijo Maru* ...	Sunday, 20th,	9.00 A.M.
Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Ching* ...	Monday, 21st, Registration Letters	Noon 1.45 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Straits Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Oct.	*Eumaeus* ...		
Manila	*Pres. Madison* ...	Tuesday, 22nd,	3.30 P.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 4th Oct.	*Tango Maru* ...	Wednesday, 23rd, Registration Letters	8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Oct.	*Hakone Maru* ...	Saturday, 26th Registration Letters	8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

LONDON SERVICE.

"EUMAEUS"	21st Sept.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HELENUS"	6th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"RHESUS"	12th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ASTYANAX"	13th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
"HECTOR"	21st Oct.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"MEDON"	6th Oct.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"JASON"	20th Oct.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"AJAX"	1st Nov.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).

"ACHILLES"	25th Sept.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTESILAUS"	10th Oct.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"TEUCER"	27th Sept.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.
"EURYLOCHUS"	19th Oct.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR"	14th Sept., at 4 p.m.	SHANGHAI
"HECTOR"	21st Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	16th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	16th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTENOR"	13th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR"	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	7th April	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [18

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 14th, 1925.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 2/5
Bank Bills, on demand	— 2/5 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	— —
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/5
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	— 2/6
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	— 1.250
Credits, 4 months' sight ...	— 1.320
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand...	— 58⅞
Credits, at 30 days' sight	— 60⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	139⅛
Bank Bills, on demand...	
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	139⅛
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	— 143⅛
ON MANILA.—On demand ...	— 177⅛
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	... 103
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	— 145
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	... nom.
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	... nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand...	... 77⅛
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying rate	... $8.06
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	— —
BAR SILVER, per oz.	... 33⅞

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$36,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$30,000,000

Court of Directors.

G. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | T. G. Weall, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SCOTT, Esq.
London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. 1'98

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3½ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of $100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. 126

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE GERANCE. DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(ETABLISSEMENT FRANCO-CHINOIS,
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS, 74, Rue St. Lazare.

Capital ..... Frs. 10,000,000
Reserves ..... Frs. 10,790,000
Working fund provided by THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE: Frs. 50,000,000.

BANKERS:
France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1924. 139

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	$6,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,875,000.00
Reserve Funds	$1,819,418.54

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—5, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Bank's Exchange.

TEUYLE TEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 15th, 1922. 1

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital ...	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital ...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Simla
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Sourabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,
Acting Manager.
1, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. 129

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Frs. 63,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	Frs. 59,867,253.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mengtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. LEGOT
Manager.
New York, 25th March 1924 131

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,560,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS:—Bangkok, Hodgkong, Singapore, Socrabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 30th May 1925. 127

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 83,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Batavia	Karachi	Sourabaya
Bombay	Kobe	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Canton	Los Angeles	Semarang
Chefoo	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Hongkong	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
(Mukden)	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	Osaka	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Vancouver
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan		Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. 136

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1903.

Authorised Capital Guilders	150,000,000 (£13,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000 (£6,668,670)
Reserve Fund	20,536,861 (£1,711,405)
Special Reserves	22,660,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.
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THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

Authorised Capital	$1,200,000
Paid Up Capital	$1,078,580
Silver Reserve Fund	$700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
2% per annum on daily credit balances of over $100.
SAVINGS
4% per annum
DEPOSITS
for 12 months 5% per annum
for 6 " 4% "
for 3 " 3% "
on demand 2% "
BRANCHES
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok and New York.
LONDON BANKERS
The Lloyds Bank, Limited,
LOOK POONG SHAN
37] Chief Manager.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BERKEMEYER, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 14 Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 17, Fleet Street, E.C.